741

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,890. New Series.] BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

[illegible] in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
including postage	„ 72	0
[illegible] in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28	0
including postage	„ 38	0
[illegible] in advance, delivered in Town	„ 16	0
including postage	„ 21	0
[illegible] delivered in Town	„ 6	0
including postage	„ 7	12
[illegible] Cash	„ 0	4
[illegible]	„ 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

[illegible] lines and under	Rs. 1	0
[illegible]	„ 2	0
[illegible] insertion, each line	„ 0	6
[illegible] insertion	„ 0	4
[illegible] succeeding insertions	„ 0	2
[illegible] Occurrences each	„ 1	0

[illegible] may be learned on application at the Office, 39, [illegible].

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

Birth.

[illegible]—September 6th, at Bombay, the wife of [illegible], Chief Clerk B. B. and C. I. Railway, [illegible]

BENGAL.

Births.

[illegible] Allahabad, on the 26th August, the wife of [illegible], Esq., Deputy Manager Agra Savings Banks, of a [illegible].

STRACHEY—[illegible] 8, Harington Street, Calcutta, on the [illegible] the wife of John Strachey, Esq., [illegible], of [illegible].

Marriage.

[illegible]—GORDON—At St. Paul's Cathedral, on [illegible] August, by the Revd. J. Cave Brown, Edmund [illegible], Esq., of Chittagong, to Christina Gordon, [illegible] the late Captain George Gordon, of the [illegible].

Death.

[illegible]—On the 10th August, on board the Steamer [illegible], Elizabeth Frances, youngest daughter [illegible] H. Murdoch, Esq., of Worthing, Sussex.

MADRAS.

Death.

[illegible]—At Yercaud, Shervaroy Hills, on 22nd [illegible], Margaret, [illegible] daughter, and on 28th August, [illegible] Robert Maxwell, Esq., of Madras.

SHIPPING.

[illegible] KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, 800 tons, 160 H. P., [illegible] will be despatched to Kurrachee with [illegible] and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of [illegible].

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Shippers are particularly requested to send off [illegible] as early as possible, bearing in mind the early arrival of the English Mail Steamers during the [illegible].

[illegible] TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain DAY, [illegible] to the Persian Gulf, on the 2[illegible] instant, [illegible] Kurrachee, Gwadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, [illegible] Mohumrah, also Linga if sufficient inducement [illegible].

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

[illegible] COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship PENANG, 350 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain BLACKMORE, will be despatched on the 15th instant, with Mails, [illegible] and Cargo, for Cochin, calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, and [illegible] by the same route in ten days time.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

[illegible] Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and [illegible] by Rail.

[illegible] COMMUNICATION WITH COCHIN, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship INDIA, 1040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain GASON, will be despatched [illegible] 16th instant, with Mails, Passengers [illegible] Calcutta, touching at Cochin, Tuticorin, [illegible], Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, [illegible] Bimlipatam. [illegible] and Cargo from the Malabar [illegible] will be conveyed by the S. S. PENANG, and [illegible] to the INDIA.

[illegible] COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

[illegible] COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN.

[illegible] COMMUNICATION BETWEEN [illegible] AND BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company, (Limited) will until further notice despatch Steamers to and from the Malabar [illegible] at the intermediate Ports. The [illegible] expected to arrive and depart on the [illegible]

[illegible] DAYS AND HOURS OF DEPARTURE.

	Dates	A. M.	P. M.
Cochin ... Dep.	8 18 28		5
Beypore ...	9 19 29	9	
Calicut ...	9 19 29		6
Tellicherry ...	10 20	8	
Cannanore ...	10 20		6
Mangalore ...	11 21		4
Coompta ...	12 22	10	
Carwar ...	12 22		5
Goa ...	13 23	12	
Vingorla ...	13 23		7
Rutnagherry ...	14 24	10	
[illegible] ...	[illegible]		
Bombay ... Arr.	14 24		12

STEAMER FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY.

STEAMER FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY FRIDAY.

ONE of the Company's Steamers will be despatched once a week to Surat and from Surat to Bombay as follows:—

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.
Every TUESDAY, AT 3 P. M.

DEPARTURE FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.
Every FRIDAY, AT HIGH-WATER.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BOMBAY AND BHOWNUGGUR EVERY FRIDAY.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR AND BOMBAY EVERY MONDAY.

THE Company will also despatch a Steamer to and from Bhownuggur calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamer is expected to arrive and depart, as follows:—

	Week days	A. M.	P. M.		Week days	A. M.	P. M.
[illegible]	Friday	...	6	Bhownuggur Dep.	Monday	12	...
[illegible]	Friday	6	...	Gogo		...	5
[illegible]		...	7	[illegible]	Tuesday	10	...
[illegible]		...	10	Bombay Arr.		...	10

For Passage, rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned.

FLETCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

[illegible], 29th August 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE via TRIESTE.

(In connexion with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay [illegible] Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter [illegible] Alexandria and Marseilles and is much [illegible] being a coasting trip full of variety of [illegible] from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The voyage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the [illegible] on the line their best Steamers, built [illegible] this service, and with special reference to the [illegible] and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced [illegible] on board each vessel. At Trieste the [illegible] and has an extensive choice of picturesque [illegible] occupying from 3 days 6 hour to [illegible] at an expense varying from £7 to £13. [illegible] between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is com[illegible].

[illegible] and Passport systems have been con[illegible] and need not cause any apprehension of [illegible] trouble me.

[illegible] the P. and O. Company's Steamers to [illegible] baggage forwarded by that Company's [illegible] at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to [illegible] Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

[illegible] Agents are prepared to grant passage [illegible] Steamers plying between Alexandria and [illegible] Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

[illegible] including a liberal table and [illegible] from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; children under 10 years at *half fare*, [illegible] 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting [illegible] three members travelling together, *first-class* [illegible] per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway [illegible] from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of [illegible] by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* [illegible] over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*.

[illegible] particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
[illegible], Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route via Trieste can have [illegible] for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.
[illegible] 27, Medow Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship CARNATIC, (1,776 Tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain H. W. KING, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on FRIDAY, the 9th September, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Tuesday the 6th inst., after which no Cargo will be received on board.

ROBERT DUNDAS, Acting Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 1st Sept., 1864.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P. M. on 6th inst.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship BENARES, 1491 Tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain J. A. COLLETT, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 14th September at 9 A. M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo, and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Saturday the 10th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium not in the ship on the 10th instant.

ROBERT DUNDAS, Acting Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 2nd Sept., 1864.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 13th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of those Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE fast sailing, first class, Steam Ship MANCHESTER, GEORGE SHAFCOTT, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government officers, her engines being thoroughly repaired, and refitted with a new boiler, and having excellent accommodation for first class passengers, will leave for the above port on THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 7 A. M., positively.

For freight and passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Kaka Pareckh.

DWARKADAS ODHOVJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 7th September 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per *City of Shanghai*, arrived from Clyde, are hereby called upon to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing, the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and cost of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents ship *City of Shanghai*.
Bombay, 29th August 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Lord Palmerston*, HALCROW, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain HALCROW will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain HALCROW.
Bombay, 30th August 1864.

NOTICES.

WANTED.—A GOOD COPYIST who can write a good and quick hand. Application in handwriting to be addressed to "W.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED.—A competent ENGINEER to complete the repairs of the Steamer *Bombay*. Apply to MAHOMED TUCKEY, Consul, Emmamwadah.
2nd September, 1864.

WANTED AN EDITOR for a Mofussil Newspaper. Salary Rs. 1,000 per month. Gentlemanly character, fair experience in the country, and unquestionable ability indispensable. Apply with personal references and full particulars to "LEADER," Post Office, Simla, (by whom all communications will be received in the strictest confidence.)
20th August 1864.

WANTED AS OVERSEER in the Southern Maratha Country, an intelligent Native who has some experience in the construction of Bridges, and generally acquainted with Road-making, &c. &c. [illegible] Rupees a month for one year certain, with [illegible]. Certificates of efficiency indispensable. Apply, prepaid, enclosing testimonials, to the Assistant Political Agent, Kolhapoor.

NOTICE.—MR. ROBERT LAMBERT TRACEY has been admitted a Partner in our firm from the 1st instant.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Bombay, 6th September 1864.

MR. JOHN CAMPBELL has been admitted a Partner in our Firm. The business will henceforth be conducted under the name of MESSRS. SCOTT, McCLELLAND & COMPANY.

SCOTT AND McCLELLAND.
Bombay, 1st September 1864.

LIQUIDATION of the Property of the late Firm of HUNT, MONNET & Co., carried on daily at 17, Church Gate Street, Fort. Goods sold at an immense reduction.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

NOTICE.—Any person having claims against the Estate of the late Mr. HENRY JONES, Engine Driver B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Bandora, are requested to forward the same to the undersigned within one month from this date, failing in which their claims will not be attended to.

JAMES GREAVES, Executor.
Broach, 24th August 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Materials of the Buildings, Sheds, and other Materials on the ground lately belonging to Mr. Manockjee Merwanjee, at Warree Bunder, and taken up by Government for a public purpose, under Act VI. of 1857, will be sold for removal by Public Auction on the ground at 3 o'clock on MONDAY, the 19th September, 1864.

GEORGE SCOTT, Collector.
Bombay, Collector's Office, 3[illegible] August 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (7) seven time-expired Convicts.

FROM BOMBAY TO THE ANDAMANS.

For (79) seventy-nine Native Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 2nd Sept. 1864.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—To be Sold by Auction, in Bombay, in the month of October next, pursuant to an order of the High Court of Chancery, in England, in a Cause of FORBES *vs.* STEVEN, a very valuable Estate, situate in a most central position in Bombay, within the Fort Walls, and opposite to Bombay Green, consisting of the important and highly advantageous Mercantile Premises, now in the occupation of Messrs. FORBES and Company, Merchants in Bombay, and their under-tenants. The whole comprises an area of 31,230 square feet or thereabouts, nearly all of which is covered by valuable Mercantile Buildings, Godowns, &c.

The exact time and place of Sale will shortly be advertized, and full particulars and conditions of sale published.

BOYS AND TWEEDIES,
6, Ely Place, London, E.C.
Plaintiff's Solicitors.

BOMBAY, CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—FOURTH CALL OF Rs. 100 PER SHARE.—Notice is hereby given, that the Shareholders in this Company are required to pay a Fourth Call of Rupees one hundred (100) per Share into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, on or before THURSDAY, the 15th September, proximo, failing which, interest will be charged on all such unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum until further notice.

By order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.
Company's Office, 10 Hummum Street, 24th Aug. 1864.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

N. B.—HATS RELINED and CLEANED.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, Moire Antique &c. for House, Carriage, and Out-door Enameled Hide and Calf Wellington and Napoleon Boots. Plated, Steel and Brass Spurs with Patent Boxes.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Keneery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.

Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1¾, 2¼, 2½ and 2⅝.)

Billiard Balls, (sizes 1¾, 2, 2⅛, 2¼-16th, and 2⅜)

Bagatelle Balls.

French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for

4 months' certain at 5 per cent.
6 „ „ at 7 „
12 „ „ at 8 „

When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that an Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Premises of the Bank, No. 3, Hornby Row, on MONDAY the 19th day of September, at 3 P. M.

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 3rd September 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Provisional Share Certificates, in Exchange for receipts for First and Second Calls, will be issued, on application at the Offices of the Bank, No. 3, Hornby Row.

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 50 per Share has been made payable at the Offices of the Bank on or before the 19th August, after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 28th July 1864.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that from and after the 1st September next, interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.
Bombay, 25th August 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.) PROVISIONAL SHARE-CERTIFICATES, in exchange for receipts for payments of *first* and *second Calls*, will be issued on application.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
Bombay, 11th August 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be four per cent. per annum, until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE,
Bombay, 16th June 1864. Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)—SECOND CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before the 21st instant, after which date Interest will be charged on all unpaid calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

For the Board of Directors,
R. AHLERS, Chairman.
Bombay, 1st September 1864.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the THIRD CALL of Fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, on or before the 22nd instant, after which date, interest will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid. On all payments made before due date the 22nd instant, Interest will be allowed at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
No 40, Meadow Street, 1st Sept. 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 50 per Share on the second issue of Shares is payable at this Office on FRIDAY the 16th day of September, proximo, after which date Interest will be charged on the unpaid Calls.

By order,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 26th August 1864.

THE ORIENTAL SHIPOWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Shares upon which the 2nd and 3rd Calls, with Interest as advertised, shall not have been paid on the 10th instant, into the Central Bank of Western India, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Association.

By order of the Directors,
S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 1st September 1864.

THE EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL £1,000,000 IN 20,000 SHARES.—Messrs. LECKIE & Co. having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the abovenamed Company which has been established in England, hereby give notice, that they are prepared at once to transact the following business:—

To receive money on loan or deposit, to advance money on the security of Land or Houses, &c., already built or in course of erection, for the improvement, or cultivation of Land, to Contractors for public and private Works; and on Shares, Stocks, and Securities.

Further particulars may be obtained from the above named firm.

25th June 1864.

THE ALEXANDRA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી અલેકઝાંડરા પરેશ કમપની (લીમીટડ.)

धि अलेकझांडरा प्रेस कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for the above Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the Receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned, to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Office, Bombay, Bruce Lane, No. 1, 13th August 1864.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—A Special General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 P. M., at the Office of the Secretaries, Bruce Lane, No. 1, to consider the subject of increasing the Capital of the Company for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the Company's new Establishment at Colaba. To elect a Director in the place of BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., retired. And also to consider the advisability of the sale of the Company's property in the Fort.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd Sept. 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

યુનીનાઈટેડ મરકનટાઈલ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

युनाइटेड मरकनटायल कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 P. M.

1. To consider the propriety of voluntarily winding up the Company with a view to its reformation under the same, or a similar name, but with the power to transact Banking business.

2. To appoint a liquidator in the event of its being decided to wind up the Company.

3. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the past year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
6th September 1864.

THE BOMBAY, BURMAH, TRADING CORPORATION (LIMITED),

ધી બાંબે બરમા તરેડીંગ કારપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ)

धी बांबे बर्मा ट्रेडींग कार्पोरेशन (लीमीटेड.)

LATE THE BURMAH TRADING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Corporation, No. 1, Nesbit Row, on SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at the hour of 12 (noon) for the transaction of the following business, viz.:—

To confirm the following Special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 10th August 1864:—

1st. That in case of the arrangements embodied in the first witnessing part of a certain Indenture, dated the 22nd day of July 1864, and made between William Wallace of Rangoon of the one part, and the Directors named in the Articles of Association of the Company of the other part, being adopted and sanctioned by a General Meeting of the Company, the Regulations numbered 2, 3, 4, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 contained in Table B. in the Schedule to Act XIX of 1857 shall not be applicable to the 100 Shares to be allotted to William Wallace under Clause 12 of that Indenture, but such shares shall be deemed and taken to be fully paid up; and in the like case Regulation 64 shall not be deemed applicable to the said 100 shares so far as the same Regulation may operate to prevent the Company or the Directors from declaring and paying an extra or preferential dividend in respect of such 100 shares in the manner mentioned in Clause 13 of the said Indenture of the 22nd day of July 1864; and also so far as the same Regulation may operate to prevent the Directors from carrying out the arrangement made for the remuneration of George Grassmann, Esq., as hereinafter provided.

2nd. That Articles 1, 2, and 4, of the Articles of Association be repealed and the following Article substituted in place of Article 1:—The rate of interest on unpaid calls shall be at such rate per annum as the Directors may from time to time determine, and not 5 per cent. per annum as mentioned in Regulation numbered 4 of Table B. of Act XIX. of 1857.

3rd. That the arrangements and agreements embodied in the Clauses contained in the first witnessing part of the said Indenture of the 22nd day of July 1864 be approved, sanctioned, and adopted by the Company.

4th. That the Directors be empowered to waive the answering, complying with, and satisfying by or on the part of the said William Wallace of such of the requisitions on title referred to in the Indenture of 22nd July 1864 as the Directors may be advised or consider it desirable under the circumstances of the case so to waive.

5th. That the mode of remuneration of George Grassmann, Esq., as Manager of the Corporation in Burmah, provided for by the seventh Clause of certain Articles of Agreement bearing date the 27th day of April last, and made between the Corporation under its former name of the Burmah Trading Company (Limited) of the one part, and the said George Grassmann of the other part, be adopted and confirmed.

6th. That the following new provision be added to the Regulations of the Company, viz:—That the Directors for the time being of the Company, shall be at liberty to remunerate wholly or in part such employés of the Company as they may think fit by such a share of, or percentage on the net profits of the whole or any part of the business of the Company as the Directors may think fit.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.
Bombay, 1st Sept. 1864.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

NOTICE.—MR. HANS PETER HANSSEN is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

Hong Kong, 1st July 1864. DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—MR. ROBERT L. KING is admitted a Partner in our Firm from 1st instant.

C. MACDONALD & Co.
Bombay, 5th September 1864.

NOTICE.—J. A. BROWN & Co. have this day commenced business as Merchants and General Commission Agents.

Bombay, 6th September 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have THIS DAY formed a Co-partnership under the firm of KNOOP & Co., for the transaction of a general Commission business.

LUDWIG KNOOP.
JULIUS KNOOP.
HEINRICH MULLER.
Bombay, 1st June 1864. Office, No. 5 Forbes Street.

KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a Call of Rupees (500) Rupees Five Hundred per Share upon all Shares in the above Company is payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before 15th proximo.

By order of the Board of Directors,
FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Kurrachee, 25th August 1864.

KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that at the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders held THIS DAY, at the Registered Office of the Company, it was resolved to declare a Dividend of Rs. 120 per Share, free of Income Tax, being at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum upon the Paid-up Capital, payable at the Office of the undersigned on or after the 5th proximo. All purchasers of Shares not yet transferred, are requested to have Transfers sent for registration without delay.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Kurrachee, 25th August 1864.

KURRACHEE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that Share Certificates for the above Company will be ready for issue on and after 5th proximo, and it is requested that the Receipts granted for the First and Second Calls may be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Kurrachee, 29th August 1864.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order,
GEO. INGLE.
Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that an Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Bank on FRIDAY, the 9th September, proximo, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Report of the Directors and declare a Dividend for the period ending 30th June 1864.

2nd.—To elect Directors and Auditors for the ensuing year.

3rd.—To alter Clause XLIX. of the Articles of Association.

"That the qualification of a Director shall be the Ownership of 100 Shares or more of Rs. 150 each, as follows:—

"That the qualification of a Director shall be the Ownership of 50 Shares of Rs. 250 each."

4th.—To alter Clause LXXXVIII.

"That if any call or instalment shall remain unpaid after the time fixed for payment thereof, interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum shall be charged from the period fixed for payment as follows:—

"That the Directors fix the rate of interest to be charged on any call or instalment which shall remain unpaid after the time fixed for payment thereof."

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
24th August 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of the Power vested in them, by Resolutions passed at an Extra Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Royal Bank of India on the 6th June, and confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on 9th July 1864, the Board of Directors have determined on issuing the New Shares of the additional Capital of Forty Lacs of Rupees at a premium of Twenty per cent., or Rs. 40 per Share. This sum, together with a first Call of Rs. 50 per Share, is payable on or before the 2nd day of September next, but it is optional with Shareholders to pay the premium and the full amount of the New Shares on that date, which payment will entitle Shareholders availing themselves of the option given, to participate in the dividend to be declared by the Bank for the current half-year ending 31st December 1864. Shareholders paying the premium and first Call only will entitle themselves to interest at the rate of 9 per cent. on the amount of such Call from the date of payment; and Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. will be charged on all Calls and premiums unpaid on the 2nd September, until any other rate shall be notified.

By order of the Board,
10th August 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

With reference to the above, it is hereby notified, that for every three old Shares held, two new Shares shall be allotted, and in cases where the number of Shares held is not divisible by three, the odd Shares shall have an equal proportion of the New Stock allotted to them. It is further notified that the new Shares will be issued only to the registered holders of old Shares.

UNDER the orders of the Government of Bombay, notice is hereby given, that the Government Estate at Dapooree, containing about 77¼ acres and 242 square yards, together with the Houses, Out-houses, Buildings, and Wells thereon, will be sold in fee simple by Public Auction, at the Office of the Collector of Bombay, at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, 22nd September 1864.

2. The purchaser will be required to pay a deposit of 25 per cent. of the purchase-money on the day of sale and the balance on or before the 31st October 1864.

3. Possession will, provided the entire purchase money has been previously paid, be given on 1st November 1864.

4. The Premises will be on view from the 12th to 21st September 1864.

5. A plan of the Premises may be seen and further information obtained at the Office of the Collector of Bombay.

GEORGE SCOTT, Collector.
Bombay, Collector's Office, 3rd September 1864.

UNDER the orders of the Government of Bombay, notice is hereby given, that a 99 years' lease renewable of a portion of the Land known as that whereon "The Military Staff Buildings" now stand, will be sold in five separate lots, by Public Auction, at the Office of the Collector of Bombay at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY the 15th September 1864.

The following are the general terms of sale and lease:—

1. A deposit in cash equal to 25 per cent. of the purchase-money must be paid by the purchaser at the time of sale and the balance on or before 31st March 1865.

2. Possession of the Land will, provided the purchase money has been paid, be given on the 1st April 1865.

3. The South and East "Facades" of any Building or Buildings fronting Church Gate Street or Bora Bazar Street that may be erected on the said ground, shall be erected according to a design to be approved by Government.

4. The lease shall be renewable at the expiration of the first term of 99 years for a like term of 99 years, subject to an annual rental of two annas per square yard, payable on 1st May in each year at the Office of the Collector of Bombay; the other terms being the same as in the former lease; and at the expiration of such renewed term for a further period of 99 years under the same rent and stipulations, and so on for ever.

5. The lease to contain a proviso for re-entry on breach of any of the Covenants or conditions, or on non-payment of the rent within 20 days after it becomes due without any necessity for a formal demand thereof and all other usual clauses and condtions.

A plan of the Land and a copy of the agreement to be entered into by purchasers may be inspected at the Office of the Collector of Bombay.

GEORGE SCOTT, Collector.
Bombay, Collector's Office, 29th August 1864.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st October next, the Fares for Transit through Egypt will be reduced to the undernoted rates:—

1st Class Passengers	....	£2 10s.
2nd do. do. } and Servants }	....	„ 1 5s.

Children over 10 years of age to be considered as Adults.

Children between 3 and 10 to be charged half the above rates.

Children under 3 years, free.

Under these altered rates Passengers will have to pay for all refreshments supplied during the journey through Egypt; and the amount of Baggage allowed, to them, free of charge, will be—

1st Class Passengers	....	80 lbs.
2nd do. do.	....	50 „

Children paying half fare to be allowed half the above weights.

Extra Baggage will be charged for at the rate of 18s. 6d. per cwt., and all charges on this account will be collected, as hitherto, on board the Steamers.

The allowance of Baggage on board the Steamers will be 3 cwt., as heretofore.

The above arrangements will first take effect with Passengers leaving Bombay by the Steamer of 29th September.

ROBERT DUNDAS,
Acting Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Andrew Grant, Esq., *Chairman.*
A. F. Wallace, Esq. | J. A. Forbes, Esq.
John L. Scott, Esq. | Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
S. L. Acland, Esq. | E. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. MACKINTOSH, Esq.—*Manager.*
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures;

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Bank and other first-class Paper discounted. The present rates are:—

For 1 month	....	6 per cent.
„ 2 months	....	8 „

And for other periods as may be agreed on.

Deposits received for fixed periods. Present rates—

For 4 months	....	5 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „	....	7 „ „
„ 12 „	....	8 „ „

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours	............10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays	............10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.
Bombay, 19th August 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THURSTON'S BEST IMPERIAL PETROSIAN, 12 ft., SOLID MAHOGANY BILLIARD TABLE, with India Rubber Cushions; on massive turned PILLARS, with adjusting Screws, Cues, Balls, Revolving Lamps, &c. &c., complete, expected early next month by

ESPERANCE AND HANNAH.

MESSRS. HOWARD, SEVESTRE & Co., PRACTICAL, CONSULTING, and GENERAL ENGINEERING AGENTS.—Estimates given and plans made for Steam Engines, Brick Making, and Agricultural Machinery, Tools and every description of Gearing, Cotton Gins, &c. &c.

Apply either at the Fort Press Company's Works or at the Akbar Press Company's Works, Carnac Bunder.

WIGGINS TEAPE & Co., 10 ALDGATE, LONDON, WHOLESALE & EXPORT STATIONERS.—Newspaper proprietors supplied with blanks, and every description of Paper and Stationery supplied on the best terms.

Special papers suited for foreign markets. Samples sent on application.

W. WANKLYN'S NEW PATENT HAND AND POWER MACARTHY GIN, WITH FLUTED IRON ROLLER.—The Patentee, in introducing this Gin to Public attention, begs to state that it is believed that the substitution of his *Patent Iron Roller, with Grooves or Flutes cut in the Metal, will obviate the universal complaints which are made against the ordinary Rollers covered with Leather.* The fine Spiral Grooves which are cut in the Metal itself, are of the most durable character, and being placed much closer together than they can be in Leather, enables the Gin to clean a much greater weight of Cotton, and in this respect will probably equal the Saw Gin, without injuring the Fibres. It strips the Seeds completely without crushing them, or damaging the Cotton in any way, nor will the Iron Roller yield to climatic influences as the Leather Rollers appear to do.

The Patentee is now prepared to grant Licenses for the use of his improvements, and as his Patent Iron Rollers can be made of any dimensions, those parties in Foreign Countries who have Macarthy Gins with faulty Rollers, can have them exchanged for the New Patent Iron Grooved Rollers; and are requested to make a direct application to the Patentee.

W. WANKLYN, Bury, Lancashire.

The price of the New Patent Gin, with Grooved Iron Roller, 11-inch wide, with Gearing to be worked by hand or power, by which latter means it will clean, 30lbs Seed Cotton per hour, which will yield 6 to 10lbs clean Fibre, according to quality	£5 0 0 in Bury.
Do. do., 24-inch wide which will do work in proportion	10 0 0 „

Gins may be seen working at the premises of the Fort Press Company.

Further particulars may be obtained of, and orders transmitted through,

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

NOTICE.—AUCTION SALE OF A RIVER STEAMER, THE PROPERTY OF GOVERNMENT.—To be Sold at Kotree, by Public Auction, without reserve, at noon on SATURDAY, the 24th September, 1864, the River Steam Tug "PHARAH," complete, with all her Stores on board, including Awnings, Anchors, Cables, &c. &c.; also a large quantity of valuable spare Machinery and Stores, which consist principally of the following:—

1 Paddle Shaft, 1 Intermediate Shaft, 1 Loose Malleable Iron Crank, 2 Paddle Centres, or Bosses, Spare Pistons and Rods, Spare Cylinder Cover complete, Furnace Bearers and Bars, Boiler Tubes, a large quantity of spare brasses for various parts of the engines, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention.

Is supplied with a great quantity of Miscellaneous Stores, such as Spare Rudder Blade and Pin, Fire Engine and Hoses, Galvanised Iron Boat, European and Native Cooking Apparatus, with Degs, Cooking Utensils, &c. Tanks for water, oil, and tallow. Buckets, Fenders, Life Buoys, Blocks assorted, Towing Hooks, Spanners, Lamps, Tables for Saloon and Cabins, Washstands, Camp Stools, Taps and Dies, Stocks and Dies, Gauge Glasses, Thermometers, and a large quantity of other Stores including Engineers' and Boilermakers' Tools, &c. &c.

The Steamer is nearly new; she is built entirely of Puddled Steel, or homogenous iron, was intended for Upper River Navigation, and carries without a tow 100 tons [illegible] cargo (in addition to fuel, working stores, &c.. [illegible] [illegible] ft of about 2 feet 3 inches.

Is fitted with Steering Blades, two at each end of the Vessel, in addition to the ordinary Rudder, with double Wheel, [illegible] Steering Apparatus to connect and disconnect.

Her dimensions are—

	Feet.	
Length over all	207	0
Do. on 1' 6" water line	190	0
Beam...	36	0
Depth	4	6

Engines, Nominal 65 Horse-power.

Works up to about 210 actual Horse-power.

Has two Tubular Boilers; each with two Furnaces and one Funnel.

Engines made by Westwood, Baillie and Co.

These are made to disconnect, one engine turning ahead, while the other is turning astern if required; causing the vessel to turn in a very short space.

Has auxiliary engines, which are principally intended to work the steam winch and for exhausting the large condensors (the Steam Winch has not been fitted to the vessel); the larger Engines can be worked with or without the auxilliary Engines.

Has a Donkey Engine for feeding the Boilers.

All the Pipes are made of Copper.

The Vessel and Stores can be inspected from the 1st September up to the day of sale.

List of the Stores and Spare Machinery are on board, and can be inspected on application to Mr. Framjee, the Engineer in charge.

For further particulars apply to the Superintendent of the Government Building Yard, Keamaree, in whose Office the plans and specifications of the Steamer can be seen.

TERMS.—A deposit of twenty-five per cent. to be paid by the purchaser at the time of sale, the remainder of the purchase money to be paid and delivery taken within three days afterwards, failing which, the deposit will be forfeited, and the Vessel resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

The Vessel will be delivered over to the purchaser immediately the purchase money is paid in full.

E. NASH, Superintendent Government Building Yard.
Keamaree, Government Building Yard, 24th August 1864.

TO SPORTSMEN AND OTHERS.—A. LAING, Gun Maker and General Mechanic, from Edinburgh, opposite the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, Tardeo, Bombay.

Every sort of repairs executed on Rifles, Guns, Pistols, Air Guns, Canes, &c.

Every sort of Implement or Apparatus made for the use of sportsmen.

Jobs in Turning, in Iron, Brass, or Wood executed, Machinery repaired, Tin work made or repaired, Cutlery and Silver, or plated goods repaired, &c. &c.

Several first Class Guns and Rifles and Revolver Pistols for Sale on Commission.

Terms—Cash on parties receiving their work.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—TWO LARGE GODOWNS in Lower Colaba, lately occupied by JEWRAZ BALLOO. Apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.—A convenient, commodious and airy Bungalow, situated at Parell, Governor Elphinstone Road, and now vacated by Mr. R. Sims, on the 1st September last. Apply to Mr. RUSTOMJEE DOSSABHOY SETTNA, at Messrs. Macfarlane and Green, Solicitors, Forbes Street, Fort, next to Bennett & Co., Auctioneers, or to the Gardener on the Premises.

TO LET.—A Suit of large and airy ROOMS, in Nesbit Row, lately occupied by the Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Bank. Apply to Messrs. WALLACE & Co., on the Premises.

TO BE LET AT MAHIM.—A newly-built Bungalow, beautifully situated 150 yards from the sea, in a large Compound, with Coach House and Outhouses. For particulars, apply to TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, Bombay.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO BE LET,—From 1st October next, the whole of the Premises, No. 6, Apollo Street, at present occupied by Messrs. STEARNS, HOBART & Co. These Premises have a stone-built Treasury, large Godown, and a spacious Compound, and a large Stable, with separate entrance from Forbes Street. For further particulars apply to Mr. DARASHAW DHUNJEESHA CAPTAIN, No. 12, Church Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE, in excellent condition, bottled by F. Friend and Co., in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively, also ALLSOPP'S STOUT bottled by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts at Rs. 5 per dozen.

Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Rampart Row, 6th September 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Bass's East India PALE ALE, in excellent condition, just received ex *Cyclops*, and bottled by M. B. Foster & Sons—shipped solely by Thomas Oakes & Co., London, in bottles at Rs. 5½ and Pints at Rs. 4 per dozen.

LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 2nd September 1864.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have on hand the following Wines. &c.

Hock and Moselle—Sparkling Superior.
Sherries—superior Pale Dry, excellent Golden.
Clarets—Dinner, Breakfast, St. Estephe.
Guns and Rifles.
Saloon Rifles and Pistols.
Revolvers in cases complete.
Cartridge Cases, &c.

10, Hummum Street. PAGLIANO & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2 Dozen Cases	Vintage	1854	Rs.	32.
2 Do.	do.	do. 1858	„	26.
2 Do.	do.	do. 1860	„	23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen.

LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 5th April 1864.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—A small consignment of superior "Golden" Dinner Sherry, just received *ex-Clasmerden*, at Rs. 24 per dozen.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—

Fine old Port, Black Seal..................	at Rs. 26 per dozen.
„ „ „ Pints........................	„ 14 „ „
Old Pale Cognac	„ 2 „ „
Fine very old Do.........................	„ 36 „ „
Sauterne	„ 2 „ „

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.
Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have on sale at their Godowns, in Dean Lane, the following Wines and Goods, received from the first houses of London and Bordeaux:—

	per doz.
BRANDIES.—Martell's	Rs. 28
„ Otard, Dupuy's 1857..............	„ 24
„ Old Champagne Cognac	„ 36
GIN.—Booth's Old Tom	„ 15
SHERRY.—Martinez, Gassiot's	„ 24
SPARKLING MOSELLES & HOCKS.—Mumm's 1st quality.....	„ 30
„ „ Gerothwold's.	„ 25
CHAMPAGNES.—Forestier's (Pints & Quarts)......	„ 25
DRY SILLERY.—Very fine (do.)............	„ 40
CLARETS.—St. Julien and Leoville	„ 17
The first growths	Rs. 30 to 35

GUNS and RIFLES.—Daw's celebrated breech-loaders, and a few of Calisher and Terry's, in Cases, complete, made expressly for India.

Adam's Revolvers, in Cases, complete.

Bombay, 1st September 1864. BLACKWELL & Co.

N. B.—Messrs. B. and Co. will shortly receive by the *Janet Mitchell* direct from Younger and Co. a shipment of their India Pale Ales, for which they will take orders "to arrive" at Rs. 4½ Quarts, and Rs. 3 Pints.

FOR SALE, (apply to MERWANJEE MANECKJEE, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.

BEER—Tennent's Pale Ale, in qts. at .... per dz. Rs. 4½

N. B.—In the barrel (containing 3 or 4 dozen of quarts) and 6 dozen of pints), with an allowance of one bottle per dozen for breakage and ullage. For 50 dozen and upwards a reduction might be made.

	per dozen.
BRANDY—Good Pale Cognac, from France, at...	Rs. 16
BURGUNDY—Light Beaujolais, red Capsules......	„ 15
Do, white do........	„ 13
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts......	„ 38
Green Seal, quarts......	„ 42
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine..................	„ 32
Chateau Beychevelle	„ 17
St. Estèphe, a light breakfast wine......	„ 12
GINGER WINE—Scarle's, from Leith	„ 9
MOSELLE—Sparkling, quarts..................	„ 30
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity. } SHERRY—Do. pale old dry. }	„ 32
Good pale tiffin (Cortissos')	„ 22
Dry pale dinner (do.)	„ 28
CANDLES, a few boxes (25 lb. each) fine Sperm, p. box	„ 12
CARBINES and RIFLES } Westley Richards' Breechloaders, (as also Caps and Cartridges.)	At various prices.
SAFES—Milners' and Price's patent fireproof	
IRON CHAIRS—Brown Brothers' celebrated folding...	

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bruce Lane, 22nd Feb. 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	Rs. 80	0
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	40	0
Do. „ a Crown	30	0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints..............	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality..................	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co......	36	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown..................	30	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints..........	16	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co..............	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Vino Fino	29	0
Do. Red Seal...	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule,....................................	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

NOTICE.—We have much pleasure in informing our Indian constituents and the public that MR. CHARLES PALMER, our late representative in Bombay, and for many years connected with our London business, has this day been admitted a Partner in our House.

CUTLER & Co.
London, 44, Mark Lane, 30th June 1864.

With reference to the above, we beg to announce that the style of our Firm from this date will be "CUTLER, PALMER & Co.," (Late CUTLER & Co.,) and in making this announcement we avail ourselves of the opportunity to express our thanks to our Indian friends for the continued support they have been good enough to extend to us, from the establishment of our late Branch House in Bombay, in 1845, by our then Agent, MR. ROBERT KNIGHT, to the closing of the same in 1862, by MR. CHARLES PALMER, and continued from that time to the present, to our respected Friends, Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS of Bombay, who have entered into an arrangement with us, for an unexpired term of Three Years, to keep in their godowns a large and choice assortment of our Wines and Spirits, &c., and to whom we respectfully solicit that all orders from our Friends in Western India may be sent for execution.

In Calcutta and the N. W. Provinces, our Wines, &c., may be obtained on application to Messrs. D. M. FOLKARD & Co., of 4 Commercial Buildings, Calcutta, who have lately entered into an arrangement with us to receive our Wines, &c., on their own account.

In Madras we are for the present wholly unrepresented, and shall therefore be most glad to receive *direct* orders from that Presidency, addressed to us, as above.

We solicit for our New Firm a continuance of the favors above acknowledged, and subjoin our quotations, for all India, which include Duty, and all expenses, save transit-charges to up-country stations from either Presidency town.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
(LATE CUTLER & Co.)
LIST OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND CORDIALS.

Address:—TOWER BONDED VAULTS, 44, MARK LANE, LONDON.

		Rs. per doz. Qrts.	Pts.
Claret......	No. 1 ....Black Capsule...	35	18
	No. 2 .... Blue „ ...	30	16
	No. 3 ....Yellow „ ...	26	14
	No. 4. .... Green „ ...	22	12
	Medoc .... Red „ ...	18	10
Champagne..	Brand, Cutler & Co.	38	20
	Brand, C. & Co.	32	0
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil..............	38	20
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32	18
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil	38	20
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32	18
Port........	Black Seal	28	15
	Red seal	24	13
Sherry	Amontillado...........Black Seal ...	33	0
	Pale A acosso........ „ „ ...	30	0
	Light Golden ....Green „ ...	28	0
	„ „ ....Blue „ ...	26	0
	Pale „ ....Brown „ ...	26	0
	„ „ ....Yellow „ ...	22	0
	„ „ ....White „ ...	19	0
Ginger......Wine	....	18	0
Cognac, Old and Pale	............(Black Capsule)...	33	0
„ „ „	............(Yellow „)...	28	0
Gin Old Tom	....	20	0
Whiskey, Sancel Malt	....	22	0
Rum, Old Jamaica	....	20	0
Curacoa	Brown........... in Glass Bottles...	42	22
	White............ „ Bottles...	42	2
Maraschino, Di Zara	....	40	21
Cherry Brandy	....	30	15

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Pannchgunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Mast, Spars, Rigging, and General Outfit of the Ship *D. C. Addison*. Also, 100 Tons Ballast. Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co., or Captain J. WINCKLER, on board.

Bombay, 3rd Sept. 1864.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to the 30th June 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—WHITWORTH RIFLES in Cases, with fittings complete. Also, a quantity of Ammunition. Apply to

ASHBURNER, BELL & Co.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET OR-NAMETNS, consisting of Necklaces, [illegible], Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, [illegible], &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The [illegible], in Bombay. TREACHER & Co. (Limited)
Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR. *Third Edition* by DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Price Rs. 10.

CONTENTS—Interest on Rupees, from 4 to 12 per cent. Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; Exchange Rupees into Pounds at from 1s. 8d. to 2s 6d. per Rupee; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees, converted into Dollars at from Rs. 196 to Rs. 240 per 100 Dollars; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s 1d. to 5s 6d per Dollar; Dollars in Pounds sterling ditto; Commissions or Inland Exchange from ¼ to 10 percent.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort, White, blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated; Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs leave respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the Public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee. NANSEE PARPIA.

ELEGANT AND SUPERIOR CARRIAGES.

SHORTLY EXPECTED, per *Sumatra*, from London, several very handsome first-class SOCIABLE CARRIAGES, for one horse or a pair, built by DAVIS, of Long Acre, expressly for Bombay, under the personal inspection of the importer. These Carriages are light and roomy, of the latest and most fashionable shapes, in a variety of rich colours, with cushions, &c, of the finest Morocco, silk spring blinds, brilliant silver mounted lamps, and every recent improvement, and are constructed to suit both the fair season and the monsoon, being fitted with moveable plate glass German shutters, doors, &c. Nothing better can be had, whether in materials or workmanship. The builder's written warranty will accompany each Carriage.

Coloured drawings may be seen, from 3 to 6 daily, at Messrs. Thornhill & Co.'s, Jewellers, Medow Steet, Fort.

DWYER & Co., Forbes Street, have now to hand a large lot of miscellaneous articles:—

Chubb's Locks, Till Spring ditto, Fox Spring ditto, Pad of all sizes, Cupboard, Paper, Deed and Cash Boxes, Letter Locks, Portmanteaus and Coat Cases of solid Leather, Basel and Black ditto, Clasped Wellington, Self-binding Music and Illustrated News Portfolio, Despatch Boxes, University Desk, combined Purse and Housewife Spring Wallets, Japanned Oak Ink Stands, with Paper Rack, Pen and 1 Ounce Boxes, Steel Quoits, Lamp cotton of sorts, Lund's Corkscrews, Settzogenes, Glazier's Diamonds, Revolving Ovens, Cutlery, Galvanic Machines, Filters, Copying Presses, Nye's Coffee Mills, Mincing Sausage Machines, Apple Parers, Revolvers, Saloon Pistols, Ammunition, Shot Belt and Pouches, Powder Flask, Stationery, Jelly Moulds.

SOAPS.—White and Brown Windsor, Honey, Skin, Almond, Palm, Sunflower, Rose, fine pale yellow in Bars, Glycerine.

SCENTS.—Piesse and Lubins' Toilet requisites, Games, Fishing Rods and Tackle, Meerschaum and Clay Pipes, Bowls, Stems, Stationery, Cut Tobacco Sorts, Stick ditto, Beards, Wigs, best Trichinopolly Cheroots of sizes, Manilla No. 2, Camphor Chests of Drawers, Trunks of sizes, best Tea, &c. For particulars and prices see Catalogue to be had on application.

THE undersigned invite inspection of Drawings of Ornamental Entrance Gates and Railings from the Colebrookdale Company shortly expected: also Ornamental Fountains from the same firm.

Just landed ex *City of Foochow*, a few Patent Cooking Stores.

Price List of Metals, House Furnishings, Tools, &c., forwarded on application to

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.
27th August 1864.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TRECHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTNT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe,
Souchong,
Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe,
Do. do. do. and Hyson,
Do. Orange Pekoe,
Do. Green Teas.

In 7 lbs. boxes, and 1lb packets expected.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

Croquet
Armstrong Gun
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes
Circassian Puzzle
Parlour or Lawn Bowls
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads
Boxes of Puzzles
Troco or Lawn Billiards
Bowling Green Bowls
The Boat Puzzle
The Tournament
The "In statu quo Chess-board"
The Portable B. C. D. Board
Staunton Chess Men
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle
German Billiards
Historical Loto
Numerical Puzzle
The Game of Squails
„ „ Non Plus
„ Decimal Puzzle
The Rotatory Gammon
„ Aunt Sally
„ Ringolette
„ Russian Bear Hunt
„ English Loto
„ Targetta
„ Red, White, and Blue
„ Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
„ Game of War
„ Puff and Dart
„ Schimmel or Bell and Hammer.
„ Gwalior
„ Hard Lines
„ Traveller's Dodecahedron, or a Voyage round the World.
„ Oxford University Boat Race.
Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights.

Received by TREACHER & Co., Limited,) Bombay (Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

BASS & Co's BEER IN WOOD OF LAST OCTOBER BREW; now ready for delivery. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 23rd July 1864.

ON SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—The following Wines just received from Messrs. E. Giesler & Co., London:

Champagne, Quarts,	in cases containing	1	dozen	each.
Moselle,	„	1	„	„
Do. Pints	„	2	„	„
Hockheimer, Quarts,	„	2	„	„
Macobrunner, „	„	1	„	„
Sherry (Yellow Seal,)	„	2	„	„
Do. (Black Seal,)	„	2	„	„
Brandy,	„	1	„	„

Also, some superior Sherries and Brandy from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell, and a few Cases of Claret, St. Julien, and La Rose.

W. NICOL & Co.
14th July 1864.

FOR SALE.—Little's London Club SHERRY, Rs. 24 per dozen.

LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen.
„ „ Ditto in Pints	11	8	„ „
„ 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts	16	8	„ „
„ „ Ditto in Pints	9		„ „
„ 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts ...	12	8	„ „

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

ON SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS. GREY & Co:—

First quality Moet's Champagne..........		Rs. 40
Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry		„ 30
Leith Ginger Wine		„ 10
Rhenish Wines	Prince Metternich................	„ 35
	Johannisberg	„ 34
	Steinberg Cabinet................	„ 30
	Flower of Moselle	„ 27
	Marcobrunn	„ 24
	Ru des Humberg	„ 22
	Geisenheim.........................	„ 20
	Burgundy	„ 20
Morice Cox & Co.'s Pale Ale		„ 5½

16th August 1864.

FOR SALE.—MESSRS J. P. CORNFORTH & Co. have for sale at their Godowns the following Wines, &c:—

					per doz.
Finest Sparkling Pale Dry Champagne					
Mumms Magnums				....	Rs. 60
Do.	do.	do.	Quarts		„ 36
Do.	do.	do.	Pints per case of 2 doz.		„ 40
Do.	do.	do.	Nonpareils Moselles, Quarts.		„ 40
Do.	do.	do.	Hocks		„ 40
Sherry Mires Blue Seal...			...	...	„ 22
Claret, Margaux Medoc ...			...	...	„ 18

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.
10 Hummum Street, 25th June 1864.

FOR SALE.—MESSRS. J. P. CORNFORTH & Co. have for sale at their Godowns the following:—

Pale Ale, Royal Leamington Brewery, Qts.	Rs. 5 per doz.
Stout,	„ „ 5 „
Porter, Trueman, Hanbury & Buxton,	„ „ 4½ „

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.
10, Hummum Street, 25th June 1864.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDIAN PENINSULA LONDON AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીન્શુલા લંડન અંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Indian Peninsula London and China Bank (Limited), will be held on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of September 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Offices of the Company in Church Gate Street for the following purposes:—

1. To elect Directors for the ensuing year, the present Directors being eligible for election.
2. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE,
Bombay, 7th September 1864. Officiating Manager.

THE INDIAN PENINSULA LONDON AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીન્શુલા લંડન એંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Indian Peninsula London and China Bank (Limited), will be held on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of September 1864, at half past three o'clock P. M., at the Offices of the Company in Church Gate Street, when the following proposition will be submitted to the meeting:—

That the Directors be authorised on behalf of the Company to apply for and accept a Charter of Incorporation for the Bank; such Charter extending, altering, or otherwise affecting the constitution of the Company and the powers privileges and immunities of the Shareholders in such manner as may be thought expedient, and that for such purpose the Directors be authorised to take such steps and do all such acts and things as they in their discretion may think should be taken or done.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE,
Bombay, 7th September 1864. Officiating Manager.

OUR "OVERLAND SUMMARY" is now ready. It contains, in addition to all the News of the Fortnight, specially-written Market and Freight Reports, and a Well-digested Summary of Events.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION,......... Rs. 10.
SINGLE COPIES, ... 8 As. each.
Bombay Gazette Office, Medow Street, Fort.

Will be published at noon,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT,
AND SUMMARY OF TRADE:
Published on the departure of each Overland Mail for England.

CONTAINS a Statement of Import and Export Custom Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies, and Measures; detailed Prices Current of Europe Goods and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication, with the names of their Commanders, their Tonnage, Bombay Agents, Destination, and Date of commencing to load:

AND A SPECIALLY-WRITTEN FORTNIGHTLY REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10.
Single Copies, 8 As. each.
Bombay Gazette Office, Medow Street, Fort.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

યુનાઇટેડ મરકનટાઇલ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

FORFEITURE OF SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all shares in the above Company upon which the Second Call of Rs. 50 per share, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum, shall have not been paid at the Offices of the undersigned, on or before Saturday the 1st October 1864, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company in terms of Art. 18 and 19 of table B. Act XIX. of 1857.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 6th Sept. 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated pursuant to "The Companies' Act of Parliament, 1862." 25th and 26th Victoria, cap. 89.*—CAPITAL £2,000,000, OR 20,000,000 RUPEES, IN 200,000 SHARES OF £10 OR 100 RUPEES EACH.—(*With Power to increase*).

FIRST ISSUE 100,000 SHARES.

Twenty Rupees per Share will be required to be paid on allotment. No further Call can be made at a less interval than Three Months, or exceeding £1 or 10 Rupees per Share.

TWO-THIRDS OF THE CAPITAL IS ALREADY APPLIED FOR.

Directors.

GEORGE HENRY BROWN, Esq., Westbourne Terrace, Director of the Universal Life Assurance Society.
HENRY HAYMEN, Esq., Chairman of the Commercial Navigation Company of India, Director of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, Clarendon Road, Kensington.
ALEXANDER MCEWEN, Esq., Merchant, Chairman of the Great Britain Colliery, and Director of the North Anglesea Copper Mining Company (Limited.)
SIR THOMAS G. A. PARKYNS, Bart, Lloyds and 9, Gloucester Square, W.
SIR EDWIN PEARSON, K. B., Deputy Chairman of London, Birmingham, and South Staffordshire Bank.
ADAM SCHOALES, Esq., 7, Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park, Director of London, Birmingham, and South Staffordshire Bank (Limited.)
W. H. THORNTHWAITE, Esq., Ph. D., F.C.S., Regent Street, Director of the Gresham Life and Protector Assurance Societies.
CHARLES TYLER, Esq., Holloway, of Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms.
ADMIRAL SIR HENRY LEEKE, K.C.B., K.H., M.P., Chairman of the London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company.
SIR FREDERICK SMITH, K.C.B., K.H., M.P., Pall Mall.
WILLIAM TABOR, Esq., M.P., Director of the Imperial Bank (Limited.)

Committee in Bombay.
ALEXANDER MCEWEN, Esq.
MEER GOOLAM BABA, Esq., House of Nawab, Surat, Chairman of the Jaffer Ally Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited.)
(With power to add to their number.)

Bankers in London.
The Alliance Bank, (Limited.)

Bankers in India.
The Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, (Limited.)

Solicitors in London.
Messrs. SHEPPARD and RILEY, 38, Moorgate Street, London.

Solicitors in India.
Messrs. BICKERSTETH, CLEVELAND, AND PIELE, Bombay, Solicitors for Government of Bombay.

Auditors.
To be chosen by the Shareholders at their first Meeting.

Secretary.
CHARLES MILLER, Esq.

Registered Offices.
38, Moorgate Street, London.
No. 1, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

PROSPECTUS.

THE rapid development of the vast resources of India, and the consequent requirement of increased facilities for Banking, and other Financial operations in that Country, has led to the establishment of this Corporation.

This Corporation from its peculiar constitution, will be able to afford to all sound Industrial and Commercial undertakings, such Financial assistance as will aid the general welfare of a Country, and at the same time afford a most profitable investment of its Capital.

This Corporation besides the usual Banking and Financial operations, including the Collection, Receipt, and Transmission of Monies, Purchase and Sale of Indian and other Securities, Payment of Interest, Dividends, etc., the issue of Drafts in its various Branches, assisting Public Works, as Railway Undertakings, Irrigation of Land, etc., etc., will undertake the Agency for general Accidental Insurances, particularly those required for the Security of Commercial transactions, as *Marine*, *Fire*, and *Life*. These will either be retained by the Corporation itself, or placed in approved Institutions in connection therewith, on mutually advantageous terms.

This Corporation, although possessing most intimate connection with Bombay, will act as Financial Agents in London and in India, receive deposits for fixed periods at rates to be agreed upon, make advances on approved securities, and invest moneys on commission, issue Letters of Credit, negotiate Loans, and promote industrial and commercial enterprise, and employ its funds in other parts of India, China, and elsewhere, as may be most conducive to its interests.

Power will be reserved in the Articles of Association to apply for a Special Royal Charter of Incorporation.

The Chief Offices of the Company will be in London, but Branches will be established, as required, in Liverpool, Manchester, and other towns having large commercial transactions with India.

The following table will show the profitable nature of the class of investments proposed by this Corporation:—

Name of Company.	When Established.	Amount paid per share.	Market Value.	Profit per Cent.
		£	£	
Agra and Masterman's Bank		50 0 0	150 0 0	200
Asiatic Banking Corporation	1863.	17 10 0	58 8 4	230
Bombay Bank		100 0 0	375 0 0	275
Bank of India	1863.	15 0 0	27 0 0	80
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China		20 0 0	40 0 0	100
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China		25 0 0	70 0 0	180
Madras Bank		100 0 0	250 0 0	150
Oriental Bank Corporation		25 0 0	60 0 0	140
Royal Bank of India	1863.	17 10 0	33 12 0	94
General Credit Company	1863.	4 0 0	7 0 0	75
Internl. Financial Society	1863.	5 0 0	10 0 0	100
London Financial Association	1863.	15 0 0	27 0 0	80
Atlas Fire and Life	1808.	5 10 0	13 10 0	109
Liverpool and London Fire and Life	1836.	2 10 0	9 15 0	387
Ocean Marine Insurance		5 0 0	17 0 0	240
Royal Exchange Marine Life and Fire	1720.	100 0 0	295 0 0	195
Union Marine Fire and Life	1714.	20 0 0	265 0 0	1225

Applications for Shares in the annexed form, must be sent to the Directors at their Offices, No. 1, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, in the premises of the East Indian Trading and Banking Company (Limited).

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED)

GENTLEMEN,—I hereby request that you will allot me ____ shares and I agree (according to the form prescribed by the Articles of Association) to accept such Shares, or any less number you may allot to me, and to execute the Articles of Association when required; and I request that my name may be placed on the Register of Shareholders for the Shares so allotted.—I am, Gentlemen,

Usual Signature ____________
Name in full ____________
Residence ____________
Profession or Business ____________
Date ____________

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—A CLERK who writes a rapid and neat hand and is accustomed to figures and accounts.—Address "H. S." this office.

NOTICE.—WANTED for the Municipal Surveyor's Office a CLERK. He must thoroughly understand correspondence and be conversant with the Native languages. Salary Rupees 175 per mensem. Apply by letter only addressed to the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

By order of the Municipal Comissioners,
WM. COLE BAYY,
Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.
Bombay Surveyor's Office, 7th September 1864.

NOTICE.—All parties having any claim against, or owing monies to, the estate of the late H. A. W. HUDSON, Railway Contractor, Hoosungabad, are requested to send in the same to MR. W. SWIRES, Contractor, Seonee, before the 30th instant, or such claims will not be recognized
Seonee, 1st September 1864.

LOST, on Monday, the 5th September, between the Bank of Bombay and the Mercantile Bank, a receipt for 5 shares on the Bombay City Bank, bearing the name of Chintoba Dadoba Josey. Whoever brings it to the undersigned in a Lane next to Mombadave Chowky, called Fofulwady, will be rewarded. After this intimation any one dealing with the same will do so on his risk and responsibility. CHINTOBA DADOBA JOSEY.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 500 (Five hundred Rupees) per share is payable at the office of the undersigned, No. 12, Meadow Street, on or before 30th instant, after which date interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Managers and Treasurer.
Bombay, 8th Sept. 1864.

NOTICE.—Contracts for cutting and carrying Government Firewood and Building Timber in the Tanna Districts for the season of 1864-65 will be submitted to public competition at the Collector's Office, Tanna, at 12 o'clock, on the 22nd September 1864, Thursday.

Particulars can be learnt on application to W. WILLIAMS, Esquire, Assistant Conservator of Forests.

All applicants must come furnished with a certificate from some respectable merchant, that he will stand security if the Contract is given to them, or with a deposit.
Tanna Collector's Office, 6th September 1864.

NOTICE.—SMITH, ELDER & Co.'s BOMBAY AGENCY.—The undersigned have from this date ceased to act as the Agents of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., London. CROSSLEY & Co.
8th September 1864.

With reference to the above, the Agency of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., London, has been transferred to Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co., to whom all communications respecting Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co.'s business should be addressed.
1, Military Square, 8th September 1864.

ERRATUM.—*Schedule of Measurements of the proposed Madras Presidency College, paragraph 2, line 3 of N. B.*

For
"There should be two wings, one containing the Hall above," &c.
Read
"There should be two wings, one containing the Hall alone," &c.
J. H. M. SHAW STEWART, Major, R. E.,
Deputy Secretary to Government P. W. D.
Chepauk, 18th August 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that PURBHOODAS PRANJEEVUNDASS of Bombay, Hindoo, hath contracted with LUCKMESCHUND LOWCHUND, also of Bombay, Hindoo, to sell to him all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with a Dwelling House standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 772; and which said House is assessed by the Collector of Assessments under No. 60, and now or lately bounded on the East by the Bazar Gate Street, on the West by the property of Vussonjee Sewraz, on the North by the property of Jewraz Balloo, and on the South by the house of Pragjee Luckmidass. All and every persons or person having any claim by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, on the said Land and Premises, or any part thereof, are required to make the same known to the undersigned within eight days from this date, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim there may be.
KELLY AND HORE, Purchaser Solicitors.
Bombay, 6th September 1864.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to MONDAY, the 12th instant, at noon, for the conveyance from Bombay to London of a Party of Troops and Invalids, the probable strength of which is noted in the margin.

19 Invalids.
31 Men in health.
3 Women.
5 Children
and
2 European Convicts.

2nd. Tenders should specify the date upon which the Vessel will be ready to receive Troops, also the rates per Head in Indian Currency, the ship finding fittings, Provisions and Water.

3. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

4th. Two-thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one-third on the arrival of Troops in England.

5th. All Tenders must be made in a form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports which will furnish further necessary information for Parties tendering. By order of the Superintent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Office of the Superintendent of Marine,
Bombay 7th Sept. 1864.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—Just landed ex *Monarchy*, *City of Amoy* and others.

A handsome English-built Malvern Dog-Cart, by McNaught and Smith.

A Landau Sociable, with Lamps, Pole, and Shafts by F. J. Smith and Co.

A handsome light English-built Mail Phæton, with lamps, Pole and Shafts, by Laurie and Morner

A light Don Shigram, by Collett.

A handsome new light Office Shigram with Lamps.

A ditto ditto nearly new with ditto; and several other Carriages.

Just landed ex "Birkby."

A very handsome English-built four-seated Miniature Brougham for one horse only, with circular sliding glass in front, and double windows in every other direction, with Lamps and Shaft, Spare Circular Glasses, and with a pair of spare Lamps to match. By Thorn.

Just landed ex "John Methuist."

A very Elegant Cab Buggy, with Lamps, patent Apron and glass frame to the Hood, by Holmes of Derby; the Buggy was expressly ordered out by a gentleman for his use, but on account of his unexpected departure from this Presidency they are of no use to him. The above Buggy is second to none already imported in India.

Just received for Sale, A set of handsome Silver Mounted Carriage Harness, and a few sets of Buggy, Dog-Cart, ditto.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of the Elphinston Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society Depository, Esplanade.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY.
Bombay, 7th September 1864.

POSTAL NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Carnatic*, will be closed TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 9th September, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas, (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Benares*, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 13th September, at 6 P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th. An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

KURRACHEE AND SCINDE MAILS.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Governor Higginson*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—SEPT. 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, Friday 9th .... 10h. 42m. A. M.
Full Moon, Friday 16th .... 2h. 0m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Thursday 22nd .... 11h. 45m. P. M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thur.	8	Nat. of the Virgin Mary.	[illegible]	6 7	2 42	3 7	6th September 1864. Time—6h. 59m. 28s. 8
Fri.	9	Venus sets at 6h. 55m. P. M.	5 48	6 7	3 36	4 9	
Sat.	10	Daybreak at 4h. 33m. A. M.	5 48	6 6	4 49	5 32	
Sun.	11	16th Sunday after Trinity.	5 48	6 5	6 16	6 58	
Mon.	12	Twilight ends at 7h. 19m. P. M.	5 48	6 4	7 37	8 10	
Tues.	13	Jupiter rises at 10 14. A. M.	5 48	6 3	8 40	9 8	
Wed.	14	Holy Cross.	5 48	6 2	9 33	9 55	

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A PUNY LITTLE POET'S" contribution is declined, as not being up to the mark.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Aug. 18	KURRACHEE	Aug. 31
AGRA	Aug. 30	LAHORE	Aug. 27
ALLAHABAD	Aug. 30	LONDON	Aug. 3
AUSTRALIA	Aug. 3	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	Aug. 11	MADRAS	Sept. 1
BANGALORE	Sept. 2	MALTA	Aug. 9
CALCUTTA	Aug. 30	MEERUT	Aug. 30
CAPE	June 18	OUDH	Aug. 31
CEYLON	Aug. 30	PUNJAUB	Aug. 29
COCHIN	Aug. 27	PENANG	Aug. 20
DELHI	Aug. 30	RANGOON	Aug. 10
FRANCE	Aug. 4	SUEZ	Aug. 12
HONGKONG	Aug. 12	SINGAPORE	Aug. 21

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1864.

IT is doubtless a great misfortune that a man of Sir Charles Wood's administrative and political ability, who possesses the power of effecting so much good, should have so misunderstood his elevated position, and so disregarded his fair fame, as to refuse the slightest concession to the Indian Army, except with the greatest reluctance, and upon the most severe pressure. His treatment of the local Military Officers, in denying that they had any grievances whatever, notwithstanding the report of the Royal Commission in which these grievances were set forth, and his final act of granting *Brevet* rank as a compensation to Officers for an infringement of their rights under an Act of Parliament, are examples of the ungenerous spirit which characterizes his administration, whilst the unscrupulous incorrectness of his statements is as remarkable as his illiberal obstinacy.

In a late Parliamentary debate, Sir C. Wood is reported to have said that all the grievances of the Indian Medical Service had been removed by a Despatch forwarded to India three or four months before. The audacity of such a statement made in the House of Commons is only equalled by its untruthfulness—that a Despatch was sent out is true enough, but that it has removed the grievances of the Medical Service is a fiction. On the contrary, the Despatch, by authorizing a fictitious and deceptive, instead of an improved, scale of pay, has added to the accumulated grievances under which the Indian Medical Service suffers.

We proceed to show by a series of tables how deceptive the new scale of pay is, and that it has been cunningly devised to give an appearance of *increase*, whilst in reality there is a *reduction* of allowances. Indeed, if we take the aggregate amount of salary drawn in 20 years' service, we shall find the reduction amounts to Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 20,000. Hence, we declare the new scale to be a cruel deception and mockery.

Heretofore, Assistant Surgeons drew the pay of Lieutenants, and for medical charge of a Native Infantry Regiment Rs. 165 a month, or Rs. 300 if after ten years' service, besides head money for Detachments extra to their substantive charge. Surgeons drew Captains' allowances with a medical staff salary of Rs. 300, head money, &c. The present scale of pay abolishes head money, staff allowances, &c, but gives a pay of relative rank, leaving a small margin, which, in contrast to the Staff salaries of Military Officers, is truly ridiculous.

The following table shows the full and half batta rates of pay sanctioned for Medical Officers, with the moiety in lieu of Staff salary and head money heretofore allowed, after pay of relative rank is deducted.

(N. B. Fractions of a Rupee not given.)

RANKS.	Years Service.	Relative Ranks.	New Scale.	Pay of relative rank.	Moiety remaining as representing Staff Salary.
HALF BATTA.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Surgeon Major......	25	Lieut.-Col..	888	827	60
" "	20	"	852	827	24
Surgeon	15	Major	677	640	36
"	10	"	640	640	nil.
Assistant Surgeon..	10	Captain ...	410	374	36
" " ...	6	"	392	374	18
" " ...	5	Lieutenant	304	225	78
Under	5	"	286	225	60
FULL BATTA.					
Surgeon Major......	25	Lieut.-Col .	1,093	1,032	60
" "	20	"	1,056	1,032	24
Surgeon	15	Major	825	789	36
"	10	"	789	789	nil.
Assistant Surgeon..	10	Captain ...	451	415	36
" " ...	6	"	433	415	18
" " ...	5	Lieutenant	335	256	78
Under	5	"	317	256	60

The next table represents the reduction of Staff salary for medical charge of an European or Native Regiment brought about by the late Despatch of Sir C. Wood.

Old and New Scale of Medical Staff salary and the amount of reduction under the new scale.

Ranks.	Years service.	Old scale of Staff Salary.	Moiety now drawn instead.	Reduction in charge of a Native Regiment.	Head money formerly drawn for 1,000 Europeans.	Reduction in charge of a European Regiment 1,000 strong.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Surgeon Major......	25	300	60	240	250	490
" "	20	300	24	276	250	526
Surgeon	15	300	36	264	250	514
"	10	300	nil.	300	250	550
Assistant Surgeon	10	300	36	264	250	514
" "	6	165	18	147	250	297
" "	5	165	78	87	250	337
Under	5	165	60	105	250	355

From the above table it is evident that reduction of Staff salaries of sums varying from Rs. 87 to Rs 300 has taken place to Medical Officers in charge of Native Regiments, and from Rs. 297 to Rs. 550 to those in charge of European Regiments.

Sir C. Wood may be of opinion, perhaps, that it is no grievance or hardship to give Medical Officers a Staff salary of Rs. 18 and Rs. 60, when their brother Officers, of the same relative rank, and attached to the same Regiments, receive Staff salaries of Rs. 180 and Rs. 600. The Medical Services, however, being the best judges of their own grievances, think otherwise, and reason, justice, and public opinion agree with them.

We will not weary our readers but with two more tables, one to contrast the difference in the Staff salaries of Military and Medical Officers, of the same relative ranks, under the new organization of the Indian Army, and the other to show the contrast between Medical and certain other Staff Appointments.

Regimental Officers.	Regimental Staff Salary.	Medical Staff Salary.	Medical Officers.	Years Service.	Relative Ranks.
	Rs.	Rs.			
Commandant	600	60	Surg. Major	25	Lt. Col. ..
"	600	24	" " ...	20	" " ...
Senior Wing Officer..	350	36	Surgeon ...	15	Major ...
Junior do. do. ...	310	nil.	" ...	10	" ...
Adjutant	250	36	Asst. Surg.	10	Captain..
Quarter Master	180	18	" "	6	" ...
Doing duty Officer...	100	79	" "	5	Lieut. ...
"	100	60	Under	5	" ...

STAFF OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

	Staff salary in addition to pay of rank.
Deputy Adjutant General ....Rs.	800
Deputy Quarter Master General .... "	800
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General .... "	500
Deputy Judge Advocate General .... "	400
Inspector of Musketry .... "	490
Brigade Major .... "	400
Commissariat Examiner .... "	900
Assistant Commissary General .... "	800
Deputy Assistant Commissary General .... "	500
Do. Do. 2nd Class......... "	400
Sub Assistant Commissary General .... "	300
Military Accountant .... "	1,000
Pay Examiner .... "	800
Ordnance Examiner .... "	500
Medical Examiner (moiety now drawn) .... "	182
Presidency Pay Master .... "	700
Divisional Pay Master...................... "	600
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.	
Medical Storekeeper at the Presidency .... "	4
Surgeon European General Hospital............ "	132
Medical Superintendent at Aden .... "	113
Secretary to the Principal Inspector General ... "	132
Staff Surgeon and Deputy Storekeepers .... "	47
Presidency Surgeons of Districts .... "	48
REGIMENTAL MEDICAL OFFICERS.	
Surgeon Major of 25 years, service .... "	60
" " 20 " " .... "	24
Surgeon 15 " " .... "	36
" 10 " " .... "	nil.
Assistant Surgeon 10 " " .... "	36
" " 6 " " .... "	18
" " 5 " " .... "	79
Under 5 " " .... "	60

It seems almost incredible that Rs. 4 a month is the amount of Staff salary allowed to the Medical Storekeeper at the Presidency, should he be an Officer of 25 years' service, but this may be taken as an example of Sir C. Wood's liberality in dealing with the claims of the Medical Service.

THE following is taken from our *Overland Summary* of this day:—

The Legislative Council of Bombay has at last made an end of the Wagers Bill. The Bill has been very cruelly treated; it was fairly disembowelled in committee, all the most vital sections being forcibly torn out of its body before the eyes of its agonized parent: and the mutilated remains were then clapped together so as to form a sort of grotesque semblance of a Bill, and despatched to Calcutta for decent interment by the hands of the Governor General in Council. The very weakness of the Bill saved it from being wholly rejected. For the merchants of Bombay, persuaded that the local Council would never be guilty of the extreme folly of passing a measure inconsistent with sound principles of legislation, neglected petitioning against it till the second reading had been carried by a majority of one vote, that one being the vote of Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett, who confessed he was of opinion that the bill would do no good, but he deferred to the better judgment of Mr. Justice Westropp and Mr. Scott; thinking no doubt that by this act of complaisance he would in return secure Mr. Scott's vote in favour of his own Bill against gambling in the Mofussil. "Caw me—caw thee" is a politic maxim which the shrewd Hindoo has probably never heard of, but on which he nevertheless acts with unerring instinct. When it was known that the Promoters of the Bill were really in earnest, two petitions were hastily drawn up and in a few days signed by *all* the wealthiest native cotton merchants in the Presidency, and by very many influential firms, European and native, as well as by a large number of men of good standing in their respective professions and trades. These petitions were presented to the Council on Saturday last by Sir William Mansfield, who, ably supported by Mr. Cassels, made a final and vigorous onslaught upon the Bill which might have been successful in stopping it even at its latest stage but for the unexpectedly warm and almost vehement partisanship of the President, Sir Bartle Frere. In spite of the repeated protests of the Commander-in-Chief, who complained that time was not given to consider the amendments introduced by Mr. Scott himself, the President persisted in pushing the Bill through Committee with indecent haste, and in suspending the standing orders to allow of the third reading being carried without further delay. Sir Bartle Frere's reasons for supporting the Bill are somewhat strange and novel. Far from supposing that the Bill is needed to improve the commercial morality of Bombay, His Excellency seems to be of opinion that that morality is already perfect and without a flaw. He indignantly rebuked Mr. Cassels, when that gentleman ventured to hint that perjury, forgery, and all kinds of chicanery are common vices among the people of this country, and that it would be a dangerous thing to release the natives from all restraint save that imposed by the law of honour in the fulfilment of their contracts. Sir Bartle Frere called upon the native members of Council (who did not respond to the appeal) to bear him out in asserting that nowhere else in the world is there a higher standard of commercial integrity than that which is maintained in India; and he quoted the oracular saying of Sir Charles Forbes (which like all oracular sayings must be taken with due allowance for exaggeration), that hoondies are *never* repudiated in India. (In the last report of the Bank of Bombay special mention is made of a bad debt created by the non-payment of a hoondee for Rs. 20,000.) His Excellency had surely forgotten that the main argument urged in justification of the Bill was the spread of immorality in Bombay caused by the system of time-bargains, and that Mr. Scott triumphantly adduced an instance of gigantic repudiation on the part of time-bargainers in cotton two years ago to show how great was the necessity for legislation in this matter. The Governor now gives exactly opposite reasons for passing the Bill. The time-bargainers, he says, are men of the highest honour, who may be depended upon to fulfil their contracts in every instance without the intervention of the law; and this Bill will merely leave them to take care of themselves, while relieving the High Court of the duty of deciding numerous cases arising out of wagers. The Bill, he added, was not a merchants' but a lawyers' Bill, and he held the Legislative Council bound to accept the opinion of the majority of the Judges as final—those very Judges, we may note, having only criticised the Bill in their Judicial capacity, and having (most of them) expressly stated that it was for the *Legislature*, and not for them, to decide whether or not the Bill was a wise and good measure. We know not how the new doctrine will be accepted in England, that a Legislature must make laws at the bidding of a majority of the Judges. Nor will we attempt to conjecture what feelings of astonishment and dismay must have filled the breast of Mr. Scott when he heard his Bill praised for being destitute of the only qualification, he thought it possessed, and was condemned to listen to an almost plaintive appeal to the Council in his behalf, from the lips of the Governor, to show him some forbearance and tenderness, as he had taken charge of a Bill that was not his own. We admire the Governor's good nature; but, if personal considerations of this sort are to influence the Legislature, we may expect soon to have a Bill passed, in order to spare Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett's feelings, forbidding all Englishmen to eat beef within the limits of the Bombay presidency. The influence of Sir Bartle Frere, then, prevailed, and the mangled Bill was read a third time and passed. It was carried by the votes of the servants of Government, of Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Hart, and Mr. Robertson; on the other side were Sir William Mansfield and Mr. W. R. Cassels, men known not only throughout India but in England for the knowledge and ability they have shown in discussing the most important questions of commercial law and practice; and Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Mr. Premabhai Hemabhai, the two wealthiest and most influential merchants in the Bombay Presidency. It was a contest, in fact, of officialism against independence, wealth, and knowledge; and officialism nominally at least prevailed. But the Bill is really dead, though it seems still to live; and the blind obstinacy of Mr. Scott in going on with the measure has given a fatal blow to his reputation, and irretrievably lost him the position he had gained of a virtual dictator to the mercantile community of Bombay.

The latest advices from Cabool are to the 11th August. On the 10th a letter from the Ameer, containing an account of the treaty of peace which had been ratified between him and his brothers was received by Sirdar Khoosdil Khan as follows:—"We have settled the matter thus:—Khoondez, Khanabad, Ghoree, Booghlan, Mamana, Unkhawa, are to be governed by the Ameer's Hakims. The Ameer is to appoint new Hakims for those places. Ukcha, and Shiburghan are to be given to Sirdar Wully Mohamed Khan. Sirdar Uslum Khan and his brothers are to receive fifty thousand rupees a year from Sirdar Ufzul Khan and they are to remain in Balkh. Sirdar Mahomed Zaman Khan is to have Surbool. Out of the twelve large guns, one is to be sent to Herat, and one with the camp of the Ameer to Cabool, and the remainder to be left in Balkh. Three thousand Jazailchees of Ufzul Khan's troops are to accompany the Ameer's camp to Cabool. Buddukhshan, if taken by Ufzul Khan, is to belong to the Ameer. The jagheers of Sirdar Ufzul Khan, situated in the Cabool districts are to be confiscated. Zoormut, Koorum, and Khoost, the jagheers of Sirdar Mahomed Auzim Khan are to remain with the Sirdar, but Auzim Khan is to live with his brother Ufzul Khan. In Balkh the Khootba is to be read and the money to be coined in the Ameer's name. If at any time any kind of disturbance takes place in Balkh, Ufzul Khan is always to write to the Ameer." There had been an insurrection at Candahar, the Tamoonee people having risen and turned out their Hakims; but this had been easily suppressed. It was also given out that Persian troops had arrived at Moorbhat Shaikh Jaum. The Ameer had sent the Persian Embassy to Tashkurghan, and he had announced his intention of dismissing them with due honour from that place whilst on his return to Cabool.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

KURRACHEE, 6TH SEPT.

Steamer *Euphrates* sailed for Bombay.

VINGORLA, 7TH SEPT.

Steamer *Penang* from Calcutta anchored.

CALICUT, 7TH SEPT.

Steamer *Bushire* sailed.

MADRAS.

7TH SEPT.

Securities Five and a half, 11 premium.
Fives, 3½ premium.
Fours, 6½ discount.
Document Bills 2s. 1⅛d.
Dead weight £2.
Light Freight, £2 10s.
Cotton £2.
Interest on loans 8 per cent.
Money market unchanged.
40 inches Grey Shirting 7 lbs. Rs. 11.
Number 40, Mule Twist good seconds, Rs. 7-14.

THE *Englishman*:—"The Secretary of State, some time ago, desired the Government of India to employ Junior Civilians in Minor Offices immediately on their passing in one language. We hear that this system has worked well in Bengal, but proved a complete failure in the N. W. Provinces."

THE *Hindoo Patriot*:—"We are glad to be able to announce that Baboo Satyendra Nauth Tagore has successfully passed the Second Examination. He is now a *pucca* civilian. He comes back to his native land we hear in two or three months more. We need hardly add that we wish him all success and prosperity in the useful career which lies before him."

THE same:—"It is rumoured that the Hon'ble Cecil Beadon will retire in May next. The tenure of the Lieutenant Governor's office being five years, we do not see the reason of his early retirement, unless he is compelled by sickness to leave India. But we learn from all accounts that Mr. Beadon is doing well at Darjeeling."

THE same:—"We understand that considerable retrenchments are contemplated by the Governor General in the Financial Office. While the Finance Minister applies the shears so vigorously to other departments, he seems to have a peculiar tenderness for his own. Since the advent of Mr. Lushington the establishment charges of the Financial Secretariat have, it is stated, increased from Rs. 6,700 to about Rs. 15,000 per mensem."

THE *Indian Daily News*:—"We are authorised to state that there is no foundation on fact for the report that a large number of European females are coming out to India as signallers on the Government telegraph lines. We believe that the founder of our telegraph system in this country, Sir William O'Shaugnessy—or Sir William Brooke, as he now calls himself—did propose some such wild and impracticable experiment; but its certain failure, and the evils which it would create being obvious to all practical men acquainted with India, the idea was by them puffed into thin air and wisely abandoned."

THE same journal is informed that a most daring outrage took place on the E. I. Railway a few days since:—As the down through passenger train, which arrived at Howrah at 8-35 A. M. on Sunday, was passing from Ahmoodpore to Bhulpore, between 3 and 4. A. M., a gentleman travelling in a second-class carriage was suddenly attacked by a person travelling in the same carriage, and robbed of his watch and about five rupees in silver. He was beaten most severely, and nearly the whole of his clothes torn off his back. The ruffian then threw him out of the window, but by some most unaccountable miracle the poor fellow managed to lay hold of the footstep of the carriage, and by clinging to the buffer managed to hold on until the train reached Bhulpore station. Here the man got out, and tendered a pass to the station-master, who, however, appeared to have some suspicion that all was not right, and whilst questioning him, the wounded man was discovered, almost insensible, clinging to the buffer, with hardly any covering on but his shirt. The scoundrel was at once seized by the station-master, and the watch and money were found upon him. He has, we believe, been sent on to Sooree, and the unfortunate man was yesterday morning lying at the Bhulpore station very much bruised and exhausted. We have heard no further particulars, but the above may be relied upon as being pretty correct. The distance between Ahmoodpore and Bhulpore is about twelve miles, and the time the train would take to pass over that distance would be about half an hour.

NEWS-LETTER.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

CENTRAL PROVINCES, 3RD SEPT.

"WHAT noble districts they are," said the late Major Impey, Deputy Commissioner, to the Chief Commissioner, when Mr. Temple was on his tour in the Godavery and Sumbulpore districts through which the Mahanuddy flows to the Bay of Bengal. There are few of the comparatively unvisited and jungly districts of India of which the same could be said. Yet Sumbulpore and its vicinity since it has been joined to these Provinces, to which it belonged in the days of the Bhonslas of Nagpore, seems to deserve such a character even more than the wilds of the Himalayas or the Western Ghauts. Mr. Armstrong, the Superintending Engineer, the first European except the Surveyors who travelled through its whole extent, describes its capabilities. It abounds in rich iron ore; copper is to be found, and, above all, from three localities he obtained different varieties of limestone, one being that pure light grey stone, which is in Ireland so valuable for building purposes, as well as for making hydraulic lime. Specimens of these stones are in the Museum at Nagpore. The province, watered as it is by the Mahanuddy, is a great outlet for the cotton and oil seeds of Nagpore. In the town of Sumbulpore are the partners of Cuttack mercantile firms, who send out agents to Chutteesghur, Raepore, and Nagpore to purchase cotton and other produce. On his tour Mr. Armstrong daily met long lines of carts and drones of Brinjarah bullocks, numbering as many as four hundred, carrying produce eastward to Midnapore and Calcutta over the rocky paths which are called roads. To develope this trade, to give the Central Provinces and South-Eastern Bengal a better outlet for their natural wealth, the construction of roads has been sanctioned for 58 miles from Sumbulpore to Caunderpore, from Sobila to the same place, and from Sobila to the Youk river, while the navigation of the Mahanuddy will be improved. This road will eventually be carried on, one side to the frontier of the Madras Presidency, and on the other to the old Nagpore boundary. Then it is to be hoped, the following description will no longer be true, and the following hopes be more than realised. The villages are small and the people few in number, all the way in fact to Puddumpore. The late unsettled state of Sumbulpore has caused this state of things to some degree; and many villages on this line have been, for the past three or four years, protected by resident guards of armed police. Indeed, at Rampoluga one is stationed at present, and the village is surrounded and fortified by high palisades with raised "look out" places at the entrance gates. This state of affairs has naturally hindered improvements, and by every one I was told that many ryots had emigrated to "Rajahs' countries" where peace existed, and where they could pursue their agricultural pursuits in quiet. As the disturbances that have existed since 1858 in the Sumbulpore district are now quieting down naturally, the plough and spade will soon take the place of the tulwar and the bow and arrow. Prices for all kinds of agricultural produce have risen largely of late years, and at Sumbulpore a demand, unusual in "old times," for cotton and oil seeds more especially, has sprung up which now, as the country is settled, must stimulate landholders and land-cultivators, in the hitherto unopened, and, to Europeans, unknown districts, north and west of Sumbulpore and on the Nagpore Provinces. The words with which the people in the district saluted the Surveyors were—"now, as the 'Sahib log' have come, all will be well." It was only, however, that six years after the rebellion was over, that the district became quiet. The rebel ringleader, Soorundur Sahi, who claimed the *guddee* in the troubles of 1857 and had continued to refuse to surrender, finally gave himself up to the Deputy Commissioner, Major H. B. Impey. When he put it to the rebel chief whether he would like the stringent oath of allegiance read out to him, Soorundur Sahi replied:—"If I had not fully made up my mind I would not be now before you." His brothers Oodunt Sahi, Duroop Sahi, and Mauhoo Sahi, surrendered some months prior to himself, and have since remained faithful, though I believe Government has not yet made the promised provision for them. Sumbulpore has now a great future before it, and let us hope that under Mr. Temple's administration the day is not far distant when Jeypore, still more unknown and equally fertile, will have a chance given it of the same prosperity, while the neighbouring tribes are won from their barbarous customs of infanticide and human sacrifice by the prospect of an enriching commerce as well as by the fear of a strong police. The river Mahanuddy, which falls into the Bay of Bengal above the famous shrine of Juggernath, divides the valley of Sumbulpore for one hundred and twelve miles into two parts, the whole breadth of the district being sixty miles. Like the simple tribes of Chota Nagpore, not far distant, the people are partly low caste Hindoos and partly aborigines, whose chiefs of course claim to the blood of the Rajpoots.

Among the papers read at the last meeting of our Antiquarian Society was one giving an account of the Hill tribes of the Sautpoora Range, written by Captain Pearson. These tribes are the Gonds, Koorkoos or Mowassies and the Bhoomeahs or Bygars. The Gonds inhabit the tract of Hill country between Ummer Kuntuk, the source of the Nurbudda on the east, and Mukrye, an independent Gond State in the Hoshungabad district, on the west. The Koorkoos have their headquarters on and around the Mahadeo Hills, the Punchmurries, and extend westward through Baitool and Hoshungabad as far as Burhanpore and Asseerghur. They are rarely found east of the Punchmurries. The Bhoomeahs or Bygars are intermingled with the Gonds from Seleetekree in the west as far as Ummer Kuntuk in the east. There are a few villages of them in Seonee, north-east of Ummer Kuntuk. Along the Chota Mahanuddy and Seonee rivers are found the Koels, and south-east through Sumbulpore are found the Doriah tribes.

The Koorkoos are considered by Captain Pearson to be an essentially distinct race from the Gonds. He considers them to have a Rajpoot origin. The Gond and Koorkoo languages differ. The latter race worship the "lingam," the former do not. The Gonds eat cow's flesh at certain festivals and especially on the occasion of deaths among them; the Koorkoos hold such a practice in abomination. Some of these hold purwanahs from the Mogul Emperors in which they are known amongst themselves by the number of Gods they worship. These are usually six or seven, but there are three God worshippers. The Gotes or tribes are very numerous—persons have been led into error in supposing that each class of God worshippers was subdivided into 12½ castes. The Gotes are merely local divisions. Some of the Gonds are said to eat sheep. The marriage customs of the Gonds are curious. The young men serve for a wife for periods varying from four to ten years. Seven years is a common period. This custom is called Sumjauna. During the period of service the father of the girl is bound to feed the youth, and to treat him as one of the family. He gives him one cloth a year, the youth giving the father of the girl his full service. The marriages and funerals are chiefly drinking bouts. At funerals among the Gonds a cow is invariably sacrificed and eaten. After the birth of a child the woman is unclean for five days; there is then a feast and drinking and the midwife waves her hand over the woman. She is then allowed to join the family. There is a class of outcasts among the Gonds who are said to worship hog's excrement—they are called Doorgams. The Bhoomeahs are a wilder race than the Gonds and are dreaded by the latter as necromancers.

In Colonel Taylor's last report on the Police, he mentions some cases of witchcraft which have occurred during the past year in these provinces. In the Mundlah district, a man was supposed to be a wizard, and was brought to the house of a sick woman to perform some incantations over her. While engaged in working out the mystic spell which was to effect her recovery, the patient's son struck off the sorcerer's head, and with the same weapon nearly decapitated his mother. In the same district a young woman was tied up by her husband, assisted by her father, and sprinkled over with burning oil. The head and front of her offence being that she was always running away to her mother's house. The following story was told me when at Jubbulpore some months ago by a most intelligent native gentleman. He was with a great concourse of people at a fair held near the town of Raepore, and while sauntering with many other strangers in the fair, one of them began bargaining with two women of middle age for some very fine sugar-canes. The man got angry and took up one of them, when the woman seized the other end, and a struggle ensued. The purchaser offered a fair price, the seller demanded double. The crowd looked on, and a good deal of abuse of the female relations on both sides took place. At last a policeman came up, and called out to the man to let go his hold of the sugar-cane. He refused, saying, "that when people came to the fair to sell, they should be made to sell at reasonable prices, or be turned out." "I," said my informant "thought the man right and told the policeman so, and that if he took the part of the woman, we would take the man's part and see fair play. Without further ceremony the peeler with a knife cut the cane in two, in the middle, and pointing to both pieces, 'There,' said he,' you see the cause of my interference.' We looked down and actually saw blood running from both pieces and forming a little pool on the ground. The fact was the woman was a sorceress of the very worst kind, and was actually drawing the blood from the man through the cane, to feed the abominable devil from whom she derived her detestable powers. But for the timely interference of the policeman he would have been dead in another minute; for he no sooner saw the blood than he fainted. He had hardly any blood left in him, and I was afterwards told could not walk for ten days." My informant concluded his story by saying, "it is a fearful country Raepore, though the cheapest and most fertile in all India." I can easily believe how a man, impressed with the idea that his blood had all been drawn from him by a sorceress, should become faint, and remain many days in a languid state; but how the crowd around should believe that they saw the blood flowing from both parts of the cane, at the place cut through, it is not so easy to conceive.

I believe I may positively state now that Mr. Temple goes home shortly on three months, leave, Mr. Campbell, Judicial Commissioner, officiating for him meanwhile. After the severe mental and bodily work Mr. Temple has has gone through the past two years, I should say a change even for a short time will be most beneficial. The rain the past week has been very heavy, and as I am writing it is still pouring. Our daks have been very irregular—your paper of the 26th, Friday, only reaching me this morning. I fancy there must be a stoppage on the line of railway somewhere.

FOREST RANGER.

BOMBAY.

MAJOR W. D. DICKSON, of the Staff Corps, is appointed to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Neemuch.

THE premises occupied by the Government C[illegible] on the [illegible] are to be pulled down, and this establishment broken up.

CAPTAIN SHORTT, Superintendent of Police, Poona, is, we understand, appointed to act as Paymaster of Pensioners Bombay, during the absence of Major Annesly.

THE Ship *Ann Buckle*, which left Bombay for Liverpool on the 22nd of June, has put into the Mauritius leaky, and had to discharge the greater part of her cargo, the ground tier of which is badly damaged.

LIEUTENANT HARTIGAN, of Her Majesty's 5th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for one year, on private affairs, without pay, under the new furlough regulations.

A NUMBER of Police peons have, we understand, secured for themselves employment in the Bombay Reclamation Company. This is no doubt owing to the very wretched salaries paid to these men by Government.

ON the third day funeral ceremony of his daughter, Mr. Bomanjee Framjee Cama set apart Rs. 48,750 for charitable purposes. Out of this sum forty thousand rupees will be contributed to the managers of the Boarding School for Parsees which is to be started in Bombay.

IT is stated that by the exertions of our fellow-townsman, Mr. David Sassoon, a fund has been raised at Poona for the purpose of assisting the poor and infirm persons of that station. About a lac and fifteen thousand rupees have already been subscribed for this purpose.

AN APPLICATION FOR SUMMONSES.—Cazee Mahomed Hoossein Bin Mahomed Junas Moorgay, the Cazee of Bombay, appeared yesterday at the Fort Police Office before the Acting Senior Magistrate, and applied for summonses to be issued against Shaik Ahmed Gunicoatcur and Mahomed Ismail Tongaykar, charging them with conspiracy. His Worship granted the application and ordered summonses to be issued against the abovenamed parties.

ANOTHER DONKEY CASE.—A Soortee dher, by name Purshotum Bhowanee, a horsekeeper in the service of Mr. John Sands, was charged at the instance of Mr. Charles Stephens, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Stephens and Sons, veterinary practitioners, with having committed an unnatural crime. Mr. Brown, before whom the case came on yesterday, committed the dher to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

The above case is similar to the donkey case which was recently tried by Mr. E. P. Down, C.S., Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION AGAIN.—We understand that the new Superintendent of the House of Correction, Mr. Williams, has detected certain of his assistants on his establishment of several acts of dishonesty and of receiving bribes from prisoners for conveying prohibited articles in and out of the prison. The charges, some of which are of a very serious nature, are now undergoing an investigation before the Committee of Management, which will in all probability lead to the clearing out of the old leaven left in the establishment in the time of a certain Marshal who was dismissed a few months ago in a summary manner.

OUR *Overland Summary* (56 columns) is now ready for delivery. It contains all the Local and General intelligence of the fortnight, and specially-written Market and Freight Reports. The *Bombay Price Current* will be published at noon to-day, and will give the latest and most accurate intelligence, especially prepared for this publication, of the Bombay Exchange, Import and Export and Freight Markets.

THE following passengers proceed by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Carnatic*, Captain King, R.N.R., to Aden and Suez to-morrow morning:—

For Aden.—Dr. James.

For Suez.

Mr. & Mrs. Stanger Leathes. Mr. John Phillip Green.

For Malta.—Miss Grant.

For Marseilles.

Mr. M. Mull, Mr. John Connon.
Mrs. Candy, Mr. Player,
Mr. Arthur Jacob, Sir Alex. Grant's child and
Mr. and Mrs. Charman, Eur. female servant.

For Southampton.

Mr. and Mrs. Dove, Mr. and Mrs. William
Mr. Mackenzie, Holmes and child,
Mrs. Dundas, Mr. W. T. Rattray,
Mr. J. H. Smith, Mr. Duncan M. Duncan.
Lieut. J. Akeho, R.N. Mrs. Rabone,
Mrs. Dyson and 3 children Mr. J. W. Taylor, and
Mr. A. Shepherd, Mr. J. McKenzie.
Mrs. Isaac,

FATAL ACCIDENT AT MAZAGON.

AN accident occurred at the Elphinstone Reclamation works at Mazagon on Tuesday evening, by which a labourer, named Poonjee Kondoo, who was employed at the excavations at Belvidere Hill, lost his life. An inquest was held yesterday morning near the spot before R. B. Barton, Esq., and a European Jury, when, from the evidence adduced, it would appear that while the unfortunate man was engaged at his work a large mass of earth fell down and partially buried him in the debris, as also another workman. A number of Europeans repaired to the spot who succeeded in digging out one of the men who sustained no injury whatever; but being afraid that another portion of earth was about to fall they ran away, and in the meantime a large stone fell on the poor fellow's head and killed him on the spot. A verdict of "Accidental death" was recorded; and the jury recommended that Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. should employ a medical man on the establishment, in order that timely assistance might be afforded in cases of accidents. We are glad to hear that, so far as it could be ascertained, no other persons were injured by the accident.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

THERE was an influential meeting of the proprietory of the China Bank held yesterday afternoon at the office of the Financial Association in Bombay, for the purpose of taking into consideration what course should be adopted in consequence of the starting of a rival bank in China.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cassels occupied the chair, and a Report by the Promoters of the Bank was submitted which stated that on the formation of the Bank it was deemed advisable, instead of corresponding officially with parties in China, that influential persons there should be communicated with privately, and amongst others Messrs. Dent and Co. were written to by the Chairman of the Promoters, Mr. Willis. Pending answers to these letters little could be done; but on receipt of the news that instead of cordially assisting the undertaking several of the China houses joined in projecting a rival institution having purely similar objects in view, the promoters of this Bank, however, lost no further time. Messrs. Freshfield and Newman have by last mail been requested to act as solicitors of the Bank in London. At the same time Mr. Willis (now in London) was written to, to proceed vigorously the matter of the Charter, and the promoters in Bombay severally wrote to their friends in England for the same purpose. The promoters see no reason for being discouraged in their undertaking, or for slackening their efforts, on account of the formation of this rival establishment in China; and it is their intention to seek, with as little delay as possible, an agent there with full powers to make the necessary arrangements for carrying out the undertaking, and they are determined, with the support of the proprietory to use every exertion for the attainment of the object originally promoted.

Mr. Lidderdale proposed the following resolution:—"That the action of the promoters hitherto, and their proposed further proceedings be approved of." He said that he had great pleasure in proposing this resolution, with which he thought they would all agree. And in doing so he might mention that from information received by his firm from correspondents in China, the local Bank started there had met with but little favour, and was looked upon as having been got up for purely speculative purposes. He understood that only some 6,000 shares had been applied for; and therefore he thought that their (the Bombay China Bank's) chances of success were at least equal to that of the rival establishment.

Colonel Stewart having seconded the resolution it was put from the chair and carried unanimously.

Thanks were voted to the chairman and the meeting broke up.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FORT FLAG STAFF.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Can you inform me if the signalmen in the Fort have been dispensed with? I am induced to ask this question because no notice is taken of the signals displayed at the Lighthouse. Yesterday morning, for instance, a steamer came in from the southward, and although the flag was flying at the Lighthouse for two hours no notice whatever was taken of it in the Fort. The China Mail signal, also, was not hoisted in the Fort, until after the vessel's anchoring at Mazagon. There is now, as I write, a pennant flying from the Lighthouse, which has been there fully an hour and of which the Fort signalman appears wholly oblivious.

These are but solitary instances picked out from a mass. Surely, if the men have not been discharged, whoever is in charge of them ought to be ashamed of himself for this wanton neglect of duty.

7th September. ONE CONCERNED.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In the Law Report which appeared in your yesterday's issue anent the Insolvent Debtors' Court, I find the name of one Alexander Summers made mention of under the designation of an Indo-Briton. The creditors (not of the Firm alone but even others) are perfectly ignorant as to who this individual can be. For the benefit of these creditors, I take the liberty of unmasking this would-be Indo-Briton. Let the fact, therefore, go before the world, that the said Alexander Summers is no more an Indo-Briton than is the writer of this a German. It is patent to those who had the fortune of being very familiar with him that he was, like his two Partners of the Firm, a Mussulman, with this difference, that he renounced the creed of the [illegible] of Mecca to embrace Christianity. His original name was [illegible] which, (to Anglify his name may be allowed) [illegible] ingeniously rendered into A. Summers, thus changing Sulumad into Summers, and leaving the A. to its first. This slight innovation was noticed by a few, and having thus received a partial welcome, passed into common usage. That Alexander Summers is not an Indo-Christian name is certain beyond all questioning; and if the assertion be deemed untenable, I challenge a reference to the Baptismal Register of the Free Kirk.

Trusting you will, for the benefit of a large number of creditors, give this a corner, I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

7th Sept. 1864. [illegible]

THE STRANGERS FRIENDS' SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The salutary effect produced in the [illegible] the inmates of the Institution by the removal of its late keeper, is already sufficiently manifest [illegible] of the oppressing and overbearing manner [illegible] origin of the Society of the person who unfortunately had been selected by the Committee on the starting of the Institution, has led me [illegible] plunged many a distressed unfortunate European into a condition still worse than that in which he [illegible] for relief.

The duties of the Superintendent of such an Institution as this are extremely simple, and it is to be regretted that the most important of them, which consists in due supervision over the cooks, and the manner in which they serve up the rations allotted to each individual is most defective. A laxity has hitherto existed [illegible] in this respect, and it is a matter of regret that the successor of the Agent is placed only as a temporary man [illegible] long in making his appearance. Of course a man placed in a temporary position can not be expected to take much interest in a place from which he is soon to be relieved; there is no impulse for him to act in a manner which no doubt under other circumstances he might do. Although the charges which is about being brought about is one evidently for good yet there are a few defects which are well worthy of mention. [illegible] there can be no doubt, and it is almost a pity, yet it is a fact to be borne on record, that the Portuguese cooks of this Institution are in the habit of making away with or misappropriating the small allowance of tea and sugar, and by so doing serving up a most wretched solution under the name of tea, unpalatable in the extreme, and, in many instances, bound to be feared, causing diarrhoea or other unpleasant symptoms. The quantities allowed are quite sufficient to make one quart per man, morning and evening, of comparatively speaking good tea, [illegible] It was customary for some time back for the inmates to receive a small allowance of pudding at least once a week, but perhaps as this may seem a luxury I will dwell no longer on it.

The conduct of the men in the Home is far superior to what it once was, and a complaint is scarcely to be found—this much is arising perhaps from a better quality of men which of late have been received into the Home. There have been some errors committed of late, and a few seamen have found their way into the Friends' Society, but as their removal soon took place the Institution only lost about £10 each, for half passage money to each of these men to Europe. No doubt it would be congenial for such sailors to do not like work or who may not hold a certificate or discharge, to have a chance of being sent home in this manner, with a fair stock of warm clothing; and it is also an advantage to any ship's captain to take a sailor, fit for his work as a seaman in every respect, together with a reward of £10. This is a subject which requires close attention, as we are given to understand that the Honorary Secretary has in many cases been deluded into a belief by these men that they were landsmen; but, I am sure, there should be no difficulty in recognising a sailor at any time, his build, his gait, his manner of address, all produce sufficient evidence.

The subject of raising a Home for destitute women on the Island of Bombay has long been under consideration. Such an Institution as this might easily be got up and to the advantage of the Society, for many who now are resorting to these funds, do so knowing that it is an easy way of living and many, it is to be feared, prove themselves undeserving of the benefit of such a noble Institution as this is from idleness, and it is to be feared from vice in some cases, though we must be careful in the selection of those [illegible] on the wrong side. Yet the establishment of a Women's Home would prove the genuineness of this statement, and several of the better disposed of the women, whose industry might be turned to some account, would thus be tested and by having a woman of tried moral and spiritual qualities such industry could soon be brought about in any really earnest, and it is by such means that those who prove themselves worthy could soon be brought to notice. Is there a woman whose example combined with strict morality and integrity, could be implicitly relied on? We believe there is one, at least, and in Mrs. Carpenter may be found all these qualities—a woman well tried, and well known as the founder, so to speak, of the Widows' Home in Poona; [illegible] exertions, under the guidance of the more charitable like ladies in Poona, that Institution was raised. It is to the exertions of Mrs. Carpenter that many a poor old widow, whose grey hairs are fast bringing her to the grave, is blest with a home to linger in the last of her few days. A duty, in fact, which this woman so far entered on as to affect her health so severely that her removal became imperative. [illegible] don't know who could produce a more [illegible] for such a place than Mrs. Carpenter would prove.

A VISITOR TO THE S. F. SOCIETY.
Bombay, 6th September 1864.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

THE BACK BAY JOB.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR, I promised to look into the probabilities and possibilities of reclaiming 1500 acres of ground in Back Bay in three years as guaranteed by the Promoters rather too hastily. And this I proposed entering upon under the following heads:—

a. How much solid filling in is required?

The extreme rise and fall of the tide in the Back Bay water is said to be 15 feet, and one calculation would suggest a mean depth of 14 feet to be below the mark. Let us assume this depth and we find 1500 acres equal to 7,060,000 square yards.

Mean depth 14 feet=32,946,666 cubic yards.

Another calculation, taking the mean depth at 9 feet=21,180,000 cubic yards.

The concerned are at liberty to choose either of these calculations; both have come from practical men.

b. The rate of work per day.

The maximum work which can be turned out, including a day's filling the waggons, is not expected to exceed 60 trains a day of 30 waggons each or a total of 1800 waggons, and each waggon carrying 4 cubic yards of filling, a maximum day's work, will not give more than 7,200 cubic yards.

c. The time necessary to complete.

At 7,200 cubic yards per day, in a year of 300 working days, at a mean depth of 14 feet, it would take 15 years and 75 days to reclaim the 1500 acres; at a mean depth of 9 feet, with 1800 waggons per day and a year of 300 working days the work could not be completed under 9 years, and 241 days. The tunnels now commenced will require two years to complete.

d. Labour and wages.

The labour market will be glutted by this and kindred works, and at no time will the Reclamation Company be able to keep up a full supply of labour. They will often find themselves with more muccadums than labourers, and many a day will pass by without shewing a deposit of the supposed 7,200 cubic feet of filling. The increased demand for labour has already nearly doubled the rate of daily pay; the bringing out of this gigantic work will assuredly double the present rate, and it is within the knowledge of all who have seen the Bombay cooly at work that from a dozen to twenty basket loads of earth of twenty pounds each will be as much as can be got for one rupee, or one rupee and eight annas per diem. Hitherto the operations of the Elphinstone Land Company have been the only guides for such work in Bombay. We hope nobody believes the Back Bay Company will fare as well. Working at a greater distance from the reclamation, and trusting much to the magic of departmental bungling, the Company will find that "what is everybody's business is nobody's business," and the balance between labour and wages will soon be overcome by the latter.

e. The sale of the land when reclaimed.

Here, Sir, your arithmetic is at fault. If Back Bay cannot be reclaimed under 15 years, or more probably 30, can you discover the price of land in that part of Bombay then? If it is to be used chiefly for dwelling houses, and it will be fit for little else, will intending householders be able to pay anything like 50 Rupees per square yard? In the zenith of prosperity land and house property has fallen at least 25 per cent from last year's prices, and it is only in business localities that Bombay will or can pay any thing like this sum for ground. How many eager purchasers have "burned their fingers" by becoming householders? Putting on the screw to the crushing point does not yet give any thing like a fair interest on the outlay. We will not be as rich 8 years hence as we are at present, money will be more equally distributed, and buying land as a speculation will have come to an end long before Back Bay can be reclaimed. The talk of wet docks, wharves, warehouses, and breakwaters, not being included in the question of reclamation, is purposely avoided here, and had better be avoided altogether as out of reach of even this wealthy Company. That a few of the first sales of the reclaimed land will realise handsome prices there can be little doubt, as little indeed as that the cost of even the first reclamations will be costly, leaving but little in the way of profit to the shareholders. Wisdom would make the thinking man shake himself free of these shares as soon as possible, for when gold in America touches par coincidently will the Back Bay shares reach the same land.

f. Dividends.

If it is intended to divide the profits on the sale of the 400 shares at regular half yearly intervals, the shareholders can calculate to a certainty how long they are to continue to receive 20 per cent on the Capital paid up. This is taking from Peter to pay Paul after a new fashion, a [illegible] particularly and ticklingly agreeable to the allottees, but provokingly disagreeable to the silly purchasers going to get a dividend of a portion of their own money. Might not the secretary say to them "My dear Sirs, how thankful you should be that, mistrusting you incapable of taking care of so much money, it has been wisely provided to give you back a little at a time to keep you in *paun sooparie*." Of course the working expenses going on, and ground being reclaimed, without any dividends being declared while the profits of the auction sale last, there must of necessity be a time sure to divide or carry to a reserved fund after a year or two, but this having once been done a true Profit and Loss account will be all the shareholders may look for. At this point the disappointment will appear—the balances of a large staff, the support of a large rolling stock, and the high rate of wages will materially bring down the fabulous profit the concern! Let America shake hands to-morrow and "Back Bays" will be "nowhere." That all this is generally known no one doubts, the ball is kept alive only by the demon spirit *speculation*, and like all else around us it has a false value, but most grievous on account of its very magnitude, for when the evil day comes while less pretentious concerns will find a soft place to fall upon the Back Bay scheme must come down with a crash.

V.

SPORTING.

DECCAN MONSOON MEETING.—1864.

First Day, Tuesday, 6th September.

(*From Our Special Correspondent.*)

THE Poona races commenced on the afternoon of Tuesday last under most auspicious circumstances, the weather being delightful, and there were plenty of horses; and above all a grand attendance of "England's fairest daughters." Inspiriting in the extreme is it to see that in this far distant land, our national sport is regarded by one and all as a most acceptable amusement; and an additional inducement will it be to those who endeavour to promote and provide sport to see that it is so well appreciated.

The first race of the day was the *Grand Stand Selling Stakes* which was walked over for by Mr. Macnaghten's *Single Barrel*, the rider being Mr. Steggles.

1st Race.—*The Grand Stand Selling Stakes.* Rupees 300 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 50, if entered and named by 1st August, when the Race will be finally closed. For all horses. 1000 Rs. to carry 10st. 7lbs. 7lbs. to be deducted for every 100 Rupees. R. C.

Mr Macnaghten's....b a h Single Barrel....Hulberts...
Walked over.

The *Derby* was then run as Per programme. After one failure the lot got away in good order, *Rapid Rhone* leading. They run in a cluster to the bottom of the hill and then a fine race ensued, *Mah* ultimately winning by a length, *Quilp* second.

2nd Race.—*The Poona Derby.* Rupees 500 from the Fund. From all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. 1½ Miles.

H. H Aga Khan's	g a h Mah	Emaum	1
Mr Shepherd's	g a c Quilp		2
H H Aga Khan's	g a h Purwen	Gooch	3
The Hajee's	g a h Viking	Rissack	4
Mahomed Bauker's	g a h Rapid Rhone	Dow	5
The Stable's	c a h Royal Charlie	Benson	0
Major Crosbie's	b a h Shamrock	Johnson	0
Nawab Mr Ali Khan's	g a m Jairan	Cassim	0
Mr Shepherd's	b a h Rizzio	Rowjee	0
Mr St John's	g a h Champion	Steggles	0

Time—2m. 56s.

The next race was the *Galloway Maiden Stakes*, for which three horses started. There was one false start and then a good start. There was a very pretty race throughout, *Multum in Parvo* winning rather easily at last.

3rd Race.—*The Galloway Maiden Stakes.* Rupees 400 from the Fund. Entrance 10 G. M. For all Maiden Galloways, 14 hands and under. Weight for inches. 1¼ miles. To close and name 1st September. 5 G. M., if entered and named by 1st June.

Mr Shepherd's	g a g Multum-in-Parvo	Rowjee	1
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a g Timoor	Emaum	2
Mr Gilbert's	g a g Jutland	Cassim	3

Time—2m. 31s.

The last race was the *Tattoo Race*, for which three handsome ponies started. After a false start in which *Cairo*, the Nuggur pet, wished to see the course before hand, they got off very evenly and the *Busy Bee* won easily.

4th Race.—*A Tattoo Race.* Rupees 75 from the Fund. Entrance Rupees 20. For all Tattoos, 13 hands and under. Catch weights ½ a mile.

Mr John's	wg a p Busy Bee	Steggles	1
Mr Kerr's	d m Sweet Alice	Benson	2
Mr Chessman's	g a p Cairo	Gooch	3

BENGAL.

MR. E. C. BAYLEY, C.S., has proceeded to Darjeeling to officiate in the absence of Mr. Eden, and Mr. Cockerell returns to Calcutta to officiate for Mr. Bayley.—*Englishman, August* 30.

WE hear, from a reliable source, that an English Company has offered eight lacs of rupees for the purchase of the South Cachar Tea Company's Garden. We are informed that this will enable the Directors to pay the Shareholders in full with a bonus of Rs. 33 per share.—*Id.*

THE number of persons in Calcutta and suburbs, paying Income-tax at the first rating, was, we are informed, 49,442, but since the limitation has been established at the higher rate for Income-tax, the number paying has been reduced to 18,141.—*Id.*

THE two regiments quartered in Fort William and at Dum-Dum—H. M.'s. 52nd L. I. and H. M.'s 48th—which are to return to England in the cold season, will receive their orders to volunteer at an unusually early date this year, it being, as we understand, the wish of the military authorities that the volunteers from both regiments should proceed to join their new corps up country before the troops from England crowd in here. We believe that when the two regiments have given off their volunteers, a wing of H. M's 48th will come down from Dum-Dum to Fort William, to assist in carrying on the duties of the garrison. It is expected that both the 52nd and 48th will volunteer largely, and that the batteries of Royal, formerly Bengal, Artillery ordered Home to England this year will embark as skeleton batteries.—*Indian Daily News, August* 30.

IN the mercantile world there has been another fall, and some little excitement has been caused in the Hight Court. Mr. John Antonn Hoffmann, trading under the firm of Hoffmann & Co., has gone down with a very decent smash. In our opinion, Mr. John Antonn Hoffmann has deserved well of our community. He has given us something to talk about. Instead of subsiding quietly into the Insolvent Court, which he might have done months ago,—for he has been long in a state of hopeless insolvency, and which ordinary people would have done, he goes in like a gentleman for a grand *finale.* He absolutely clears the market of Cotton, and purchases on credit so much of that and other stuff from the Native dealers, that, to use their own expressive language before Mr. Justice Levinge, he seems to have "taken all their lives." Right and left he raises money against these goods, but what he does with the money remains to be seen. Not getting paid, and frightened at his enormous transactions and "in dread of their lives," his numerous creditors rush to the Court, to those "sacred precincts," where even "Angels fear to tread," and file their numerous plaints, all praying and clamouring for justice.

But Hoffmann, the wily,
Their acts pre-supposes,
And off he goes, slily,
To cunning young Moses—
Who, getting an inkling
Of Hoffmann's position,
Prepares in a twinkling
His client's "Petition;"
And under the section
To debtors so pleasant,
Gets Hoffmann protection
From writs for the present—
His dupes, their hands wringing,
Bad language do utter,
While Hoffmann laughs gaily,
And bolts from Calcutta.

In fact, Mr. Hoffmann, took the advice of a friend remarkable for an indiscriminate use or neglect of the letter *h.* Hoffmann told his friend of his utter inability to meet his enormous engagements, and that some of his heaviest acceptances had but a day or two to run. "Then, by the 'oly poker," said his friend (adopting Punch's advice to persons similarly situated) "you've but a few days to run too. Be hoff-man at once." Hoffmann took the advice, had a short interview with his lawyer, Moses, and has since disappeard. Numerous rumours are afloat as to the amount of his liabilities, which many confidently assert to be not less than £200,000—20 lacs of rupees! How much of this is downright swag, now in his pocket? This week one grand step in the improvement of our Criminal Procedure has taken place—the abrogation in India of the antiquated farce of a preliminary onesided investigation by the Grand Jury. In all the undignified scramble of business which the late changes in our courts of law have brought about, no one will say that our time-honoured institution, the Grand Jury, was not a piece of time-honoured unmitigated rubbish, utterly useless as a mode of trial, and nothing but an unnecessary infliction seven times a year on our mercantile community, of a great deal of trouble and inconvenience, if not serious loss. The High Court has been occupied with the Sessions, but no very interesting cases have been tried. Mr. Bolst has been sentenced to a fine of Rs. 500 and three months' imprisonment for killing a palkee-wallah. What fools men are to kick these "miserables," or to hit them anywhere but on the face. The native wet-nurse who took a large advance and would not work it out, has been acquitted. The "milk of human kindness" in the breasts of those old women, the Petty Jury, sympathised with the *dhaes* in the non-delivery by her of her milk to the babe she had been paid for suckling, and so they acquitted her,—noodles that they are. Paterfamilias, take warning by this case and don't throw away your money in advances to *dhaees.* A loafer gets four years' hard labour for entering a room in a Club and stealing a clock. In the same ratio, what punishment should Antonn Hoffmann get, if he be caught.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

A NOVEL EXPEDIENT:—The intelligent reader will probably have discovered, before he sees these lines, that his *Athenæum and Daily News* has, in the short space of twenty-four hours, achieved a most remarkable, not to say alarming, increase in bulk. Lest he should connect so abnormal a growth with the approach of a comet, the [illegible] or something equally terrible and unpleasant, we hasten to assure him that nothing serious has happened, and that we do not mean, for some time at any rate, to grow any bigger. We have thus enlarged our borders, because, although we before had room for quite as much original matter as we thought an Anglo-Indian public likely to want, we had not room enough for extracts from other journals. We were often obliged to curtail, and sometimes altogether omit, much interesting matter in the shape of leading articles from the best English papers, law reports, and summaries of news, which, but for want of space, we would gladly have presented to our readers. This enlargement of our paper gives us room for additional extracts to the extent of twenty per cent. Besides it appeared to us only right that Madras, with all its "careful thought and high literary power," should boast at least as big a paper as any in Calcutta and Bombay.

It is our duty to guard the intelligent reader against another possible misapprehension. He has probably also observed that to day's *Athenæum and Daily News* does not, like yesterday's consist of one sheet of paper, but of two half sheets pasted together. He will doubtless conjecture that anticipating the eager rush which will be made upon our enlarged paper, we took measures to facilitate its speedy partition between husband and wife and thus avert any of those little "domestic differences," which will somehow happen in the best regulated families. It gives us great pleasure to think that this is one result of the arrangement, but still we are bound in candour to confess that we have another reason for adopting it. Our present Presses are too small to print the enlarged paper on one sheet, and the printing Machine we have ordered out from London has not yet arrived. We thought it, however, better to adopt this temporary expedient, albeit somewhat novel and unconstitutional, than postpone our plan for increasing the hungry Mofussil reader's daily store of intellectual food.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Sept.* 1.

BOMBAY POSTAL AFFAIRS.

(*From the Sindian.*)

WE stated in our last issue that we had received a letter from the Post-master in Bombay, Mr. Garrett, which we considered exonerated his office from the blame we had fixed upon it in consequence of the detention of a number of overland newspapers due in Kurrachee on the 30th of July; and we wish we could have remained under that impression; but a letter received on Monday from the Post Master General places the matter in quite another light, as the reader will see for himself on reading the following correspondence:—

No. 4290 of 1864.

To the Editor of the Sindian, Kurrachee.

SIR,—With reference to the article which appeared in your paper, as per enclosed columns,* respecting the detention of certain overland newspapers, I regret to have to inform you that ninety-nine papers to the address of several persons residing in Kurrachee and Sind, were received from England, mis-sorted in the Punjaub bags, and were not found till after the mails for Kurrachee and Sind had been despatched. This fact was at the time brought to the notice of the Post Master General.

In justice to this office, I beg you will give publicity in your journal accordingly.—I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

J. GARRETT, Post Master.

Bombay, Post Office, 19th August 1864.

No. 2117 of 1864.

To A. N. DE FLEURIMONT, Esq.,
Editor *Sindian*, Kurrachee.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 10th instant, complaining of the delay in receipt of overland summaries which reached you by land, I have the honor to state that the reason assigned by the Post master of Bombay is, "a number of Home Newspapers for Kurrachee were received here, mis-sorted in the mail bags for the Punjaub, and were not found in time to be despatched by steamer to Kurrachee."

I cannot, however, accept this unsatisfactory explanation. The completion of the landing of the overland mails took place at 3½ P.M., of the previous day, and the Sind mails were ready for delivery at 4 A. M. of the following day (*i. e.*, in 12 hours) long before which time the whole of the English newspapers (particularly Summaries) ought to have been fully and completely sorted, more especially as the Postmaster has the advantage of the Sind and Punjaub being sorted in London, which cannot but shorten the same operation in Bombay.

I have directed the Postmaster to prevent the occurrence of such carelessness in future.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

E. IMPEY, Postmaster General.

Bombay, Postmaster General's Office, 23rd August 1864.

Mr. Garrett had, of course, a perfect right to notice our strictures upon his establishment, but whilst about it he should not have attempted, however indirectly, to mislead us as to the cause of the delay we compained of. That he has done so may be inferred from the tenor of Mr. Impey's letter, which supplies precisely that sort of information the PostMaster of Bombay withholds, and which, at this distance, it was impossible for us to obtain from a disinterested source. It seems now that Mr. Garrett had ample time to sort the mails before the departure of the Kurrachee steamer, and if bags remain untouched for hours together in his office, where every despatch should be exercised, the neglect becomes only the more apparent. But we cannot understand how he came to meddle with the Punjab bags at all. The Postmaster General tells us they are sorted in London, and we are informed that in Kurrachee it is necessary to make up packets for the most important stations in the Punjab, viz., Mooltan, Lahore, Peshawur, Rawul Pindee, Umritsur, Sealkote, Meean-Meer and Ferozepore. We must agree, therefore, with Dr. Impey in saying that Mr. Garrett's explanation is unsatisfactory, and hope we shall not have to complain of a similar occurrence again.

Whilst on this subject we may add that our contemporaries at the Presidency are just now teeming with editorial articles and letters with reference to the management—or, rather the mismanagement—of the Bombay Post Office, and that it appears to be some one's object there to cast the responsibility of it upon Dr. Impey; yet no one has done more than he to improve the condition of the postal service on this side of India. He has struggled hard to obtain the sorting of the Europe mails on the trip between Suez and Bombay—a measure urged by our Chamber of Commerce; and we are glad to hear Government have adopted the suggestion, and that measures are being taken to introduce this very desirable practice with as little delay as possible. It was Dr. Impey who pressed upon the attention of Government the necessity of entertaining a steamer to land and ship our overland mails, and on his suggestion the P. & O. Company were allowed to take up the anchoring ground of the old Indian Navy close off the Post Office, and to use the quiet Custom House Bunder. These concessions were thought so great a boon by the Company that the London Board at once proposed to furnish a steamer themselves *gratis*, and renounced all claim to a large sum of money Government were prepared to give to defray part of the steamer's expenses. This vessel which the P. & O. have promised to send out is the *Elchee.* Mr. Impey is ceaseless in his endeavours to secure the introduction of the sorting system on Indian Railways, and to improve the postal roads' establishments by procuring for them an increase of pay. Although all his entreaties were unheeded in Calcutta, and though he had to beg Sir Bartle Frere to go to the Government of India in his support, it is to be hoped he will ultimately succeed in effecting his object. There is some talk of appointing a Director General of the Post-Office, and should this be the case, we see no one more competent to fill the appointment nor better entitled to it on the score of ability and seniority than Dr. Impey. Under his, energetic supervision the department would soon become the pride, and not remain what it is now, the disgrace of India.

* THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.—We complained in our last issue that the last mail had brought us no later overland papers than those of June 27. To our surprise those of July 4 came to hand on the 4th instant, bearing the Bombay postmark of July 27. On their receipt we addressed the Postmaster at this station for an explanation, to which we deemed ourselves entitled, as to the delay that had attended the transmission of these papers, and in reply we promptly received such information as exonerated the Kurrachee Post Office from all blame whatever in the matter. No less than forty overland papers, which should have come by the mail steamer for residents in this place, were detained in Bombay and did not reach this till Thursday, the 4th instant. We knew we were not the only sufferers from somebody's gross negligence in Bombay, for several friends had complained to us of precisely the same grievance, and now, in common with the public, they have the reason of it all before them. It is not unfair to suppose that residents in other parts of Sind have been subjected to the same vexatious delay. Besides the notice, we are now taking of this neglect, we wrote to Dr. Impey yesterday, reporting the circumstance, so that the public may be spared a repetition of this fine freak.—*Sindian.*

POOR MADRAS!

(*From the Madras Athenæum and Daily News.*)

THERE is a good deal of truth in the old proverb which says that "if you give some men an inch they will take an ell." About eighteen months ago, Madras handed over to one of her rivals a rich district. The importunity of the beggar was great; and like that of the woman mentioned in Scripture, her importunity prevailed. She asked and she received, not because her request was one which ought to have been complied with, but because she persevered in importuning the powers that be, and worrying them out [illegible] played [illegible] cards well, [illegible] phantly gained [illegible] displayed by Bombay [illegible] worthy of imitation. [illegible] in object to gain, and she rested not [illegible] achieved it. The Madras Government [illegible] obliged to give way before the efforts of [illegible] opponents. It matters not to Bombay whether the Bombay Government have fulfilled the promises they made so cheerfully when they were fighting the battle; they have through their superior generalship managed to rob Madras of one of the richest districts, and they are accordingly tempted to try a similar trick. Of course the first and the greatest point which the English Government has to aim at in this country, is to govern it cheaply and well, and if it can be clearly shewn that a province is more likely to be well governed by being attached to one Presidency, rather than to another, no wise man will for a moment object to a change which would effect such a desirable result. If, on the contrary, the result would in all probability be the reverse of that just mentioned, it would be absurd to meddle with things as they are. Now, when Canara belonged to Madras, we heard and read all sorts of reports regarding the sleepiness displayed by our Government in not taking advantage of the resources afforded by that district. The Madras Presidency was at that time in disgrace, and the authorities as well as the public cared not how they treated her. We had got a bad name, and it was in vain that we declared we were not so bad as we seemed. The wolf destroyed the lamb, and went on his way rejoicing. Bombay, wise in her generation, had made friends with the "Cotton Lords," and the assistance which she received from them enabled her to carry out our spoliation. The Secretary of State bowed his neck submissively to the yoke; and cheerfully granted the demands of a few wealthy firms in Bombay,—backed up by the Bombay Government—which had had the good sense to use their influence with their home agents and constituents.

It is time to ask what has been effected by the change. That the revenue of the district has increased, we at once admit but at the same time we assert that it would have increased quite as much, if not more, had it remained under the protection of the Madras Government. We fancy that not one of the Bombay papers, or officials will venture to assert that the promises made by their Government have been fulfilled. They dare not say that the people are better governed than they were when they belonged to this Presidency. The officials now resident in the district are not a whit more energetic than their predecessors; and as for pushing forward those works which proved such an acceptable bait when dangled before the eyes of the Manchester people, they have done nothing more than our own officers did. If the Supreme Government had had the means at command, the roads and other Public Works which have been so frequently written about would have been constructed years ago. Madras was obliged to pocket an insult from no fault of her own, but because the Bengal and Bombay officials thought they knew more about the requirements of this Presidency than did our own Government. The fact is, we Madrassees do not blow our own trumpet sufficiently loud. Humbug, objectionable as it is to sensible persons, has great weight with many people, and particularly with the Calcutta folk. They imitate the Americans and cry out so frequently that they are the go-a-head set of people and that there are none other to equal them in India, until at last they arrive at the conclusion that Madrassees are not governed by Englishmen, but by a set of sleepy drones, who can be compared to nothing better than opium-eaters. The showy and pretentious man constantly rushes ahead of him who is possessed of sterling qualities, but in the long run the latter wins the race. Madras is content to plod on slowly, it may be, yet surely; she knows what she can do, and she cares not to proclaim it to the world by beat of tom-tom. As a matter of course, she is to a certain extent ignored on this account by the Supreme Government, and by the Home authorities. We do not pester them with references, and accordingly we are supposed to be sleeping. When, however, real work is required to be done in India, Madras is always applied to for men to do it. We sent Madras men to break the neck of the mutiny, and we sent Madras men to perform the still more difficult task of putting the finances of the country into order. Yet, for all this, we are considered as a "slow set." We can, however, afford to wait until the tide turns, and then we shall receive our meed of praise.

The Bombay people, emboldened by their successful robbery of North Canara, seem determined to come down upon us again. They have fixed their eyes longingly on Nagpore, and they wish to oust the station from us. Nagpore is garrisoned by Madras troops, and because the Madras troops proved themselves true to their salt during the fiery ordeal of fifty-seven and fifty-eight, the wise men of Gotham have arrived at the conclusion that they ought to be disbanded, and their duties performed by their disloyal brethren of Bombay or Bengal. Bombay wants to get hold of Nagpore, at any rate that is the conclusion at which we have arrived after perusing certain letters which have appeared in the columns of some of our contemporaries. The argument which the 'Ducks' put forward with great pertinacity is, that in 1867 Nagpore will be connected by the railway to Bombay, and therefore it will be better for the State that the Bombay troops occupy the places filled by Madras troops. They pretend that it will be much cheaper to carry stores to Nagpore, by rail from Bombay than by carts from Masulipatam. We do not know what are the rates of carriage on the Bombay line, but if they be even as low as those on the Madras line, the cost of conveyance of stores from Bombay to Nagpore will be much greater than what is at present paid for the delivery of stores at Nagpore. The Bombay people assert that they can do it for about one third the cost incurred by our Government. We venture to say that they cannot do any such thing. Under present arrangement, it costs about one hundred rupees to carry one ton of goods from Masulipatam to Nagpore. If the Bombay Railway is prepared to carry goods at the rate of one anna a ton per mile, they may perhaps do the work cheaper than we do it. They must, however, give us something more weighty than mere assertions and promises; for we are not going to be beguiled a second time by the bluster of our neighbours. When the question is submitted to this Government, we have no doubt that it will be carefully considered, and unless the Bombay people, or rather Government, have made out a very strong case for the change, we feel confident that Sir William Denison and his Council will thwart the efforts of those wily individuals in the Western Presidency, who are trying to injure Madras.

It must not be forgotten, by those with whom the final decision on this point will rest, that the Godavery works are being prosecuted. Lakhs upon lakhs have already been expended on that undertaking, and it is but reasonable to suppose that in time the navigation of the Godavery will be rendered possible. When that time arrives, stores can be sent up nearly the whole distance to Nagpore by water, and, if our engineers are to be believed, water carriage must always be lower in price than that of the railways. It is then somewhat absurd on the part of our Western neighbours, to attempt to rely on the line of argument which they have adopted. If they can urge nothing more favorable to their views than what they have hitherto done, they may make up their minds that Nagpore will continue to be garrisoned by Madras troops.

THE DIVISION OF THE SPOIL.

(*From the Spectator.*)

THE vultures are not happy, though their victim lies prone with his carcase extended ready to their beaks. Each is afraid to begin his meal lest the others should take the opportunity of combining to peck at him. The plenipotentiaries of Austria, Prussia, and Denmark, have all met at Vienna, and the basis of negotiation, as far as the weaker party is concerned, would seem to have been very speedily settled. The loser pays, in Vienna as well as Baden. Denmark is beaten, so Denmark must give up her Duchies, all three of them, Holstein, Schleswig, and Lauenburg, to Germany, and purchase the right to live by a large payment in return for the privilege of being half killed. So far all is simple, and though it would have been more decorous for the invading powers to accept the line they themselves proposed in London, more decent not to demand under the plea of nationality districts belonging to Danes, and more constitutional not to seize a Duchy which the Diet had assigned to King Christian, still, as nobody expected that either decorum, or decency, or constitutionalism would be observed in the matter, the arrangement is accepted without any very audible surprise. Even the Emperor of the French, though his pet dogma is roughly thrust aside, still apparently thinks it convenient to bide his time a little longer. The carcase is ready, but then to whom does it belong? Germany says it is hers, for Holstein was always German, and Lauenburg is German still, and Schleswig is indissolubly united with Holstein, and all three must therefore be added to the States of the Confederation. This view is strongly upheld by all the little Powers, who do not want to see their great neighbour aggrandized, or the German navy become the Prussian, or be themselves eaten up without conditions, and who do greatly desire an addition to their comparatively feeble strength. Even if they could act together they are no match for the organized strength of Prussia alone, while if assailed by both Powers they must simply appeal to the protection of France. Austria sympathizes in some measure with this feeling, not because [illegible] she hates Prussia, and urges her most [illegible] rival almost as much as her revolutionary [illegible]. The rival, meanwhile, has quietly determined that as she bore the brunt of the strife she will have also the pick of the spoil,—but then how to get it? The obstacles are many, for Prussia even with her troops in movement is no fair match for Austria and the small Powers combined, and there is another foe watching with sleepy eyes which see everything for her first false step. Still she is determined, and the plan said to have been hit upon in Berlin is, we must admit, creditable to Herr Von Bismark's audacity and inventiveness. The Diet in the first place is kicked out of the negotiation altogether. That body is very firm, has a very clear idea of its wants, and possesses in Baron Von Beust a determined and skilful negotiator. He must be silenced, though audible enough at the London Conference, and accordingly the conquering Powers will arrange with the defeated Power without the intervention of any "third party" whatever. Some concession, however, must be made to the Diet. That body, it is clear, must have Holstein, for the Duchy belongs to it, and though the little Powers might bear not to gain anything by a war they did not wage, a demand to surrender that which they have would unquestionably stir them to instant action. Still it is needful to retain a strong influence over Holstein, and the Prussians encamped round the great Holstein fortress accordingly find that the troops of the Diet, who are in legal possession of Rendsburg, endanger the Prussian army. There has been a stupid broil, and the Hanoverians if they were only strong enough *might* attack Prussian hospitals, so though the Government of Hanover is quite ready to punish the past, and her General utterly disclaims any annoying projects for the future, and there are only four companies of possible rioters to disturb the peace of an army, still the lamb troubles the water, and Prince Charles of Prussia accordingly demands Rendsburg in a style which implies that refusal will be followed by forcible entry. Let our readers remember that the troops of the Diet are even from our point of view *legally* in occupation of Holstein, that in the German view Holstein has never been anything else than a member of the Confederation, that each member is independent within the limits of the Federal compact, and that no demand for redress of grievances had been addressed to Hanover, to the Diet, or to General Hake, and they will comprehend the character of this act. Prussia has no more right to Rendsburg than to Hanover, *i. e.*, no right at all, unless she pleads the right of revolution, and an intention of uniting all Germany with the consent of its people under a single sceptre. The only commanding fortress in Holstein being thus secured, the next point was to obtain a right to remain in occupation of Schleswig. To take it might provoke France into demanding compensation, and would certainly provoke the Diet into declaring that States of Germany could not be absorbed without the Diet's consent. But Schleswig is not German yet, and though the war was waged to bring it within the German nationality, still if the victors choose it is possible to avoid realizing one's own apparent hope. If Schleswig is left outside as a mere fief of the Federation, Schleswigers can have no voice, and Prussia may remain in possession without openly assailing the Diet. An excuse alone is wanting, and an excuse is ready at hand. The Allied Powers have expended between them nearly four millions of money in the work of delivering Schleswig, and the Schleswigers of course ought to pay, half of them for their own liberation, and the other or Danish half for having been so completely enslaved. Austria, however, cannot wait for so very slow a process as extracting four millions of money out of the surplus taxation of only 400,000 people, and accordingly Herr Von Bismark proposes to pay her off. The whole debt will then be due to Prussia, and Prussia will collect it without oppression, occupying the province until the amount is cleared of, an act of justice which will not occupy more than say fifty years, the whole revenue of Schleswig being only 200,000*l.* sterling. Denmark cannot object to this, for Demark is defeated; Austria cannot, for she gets her money, and her rival only gets trouble; and France cannot, for Prussia is in appearance not aggrandized at all. The only sufferers are the Bund, and the unhappy Schleswigers, who will be governed by officials whom they detest, and see their surplus revenue for nearly two generations expended for the benefit of a people with whom they are not united. The Schleswigers, however, are only listened to when they vote as they are bid, and the Bund Herr Von Bismark appears perfectly prepared to face. Hanover fumes about French assistance, and Wurtemberg votes unanimously that Prussia should be resisted, but the Hanoverian people are not prepared to shed their national right to the Rhine, and the worthy assembly of Stuttgardt cannot place fifty thousand men in the field. The plan, if Austria will only accept it, seems feasible enough, and how is Austria to resist? She cannot make war on Prussia with Italy springing on her rear, and Hungary discontented on her flank; and Herr Von Bismark, like Lord Ellenborough, defines negotiation as "armed reason." The plot, if it be truly reported—and it is not the kind of plot German journalists invent—may to all appearance succeed, and Prussia as the reward of an unjust war gain a province larger and richer than the one which Frederick the Great obtained almost in the same way.

There is gratulation in Berlin, where the junker papers exult in the success of their chosen chieftain, and the popular papers while hating the man still support his external policy, but the Court is uneasy nevertheless. There is danger in all this success, and in this incessant movement. It does not arise from any act or any omission by any single Power, from Copenhagen or Frankfort, France or Austria, but from the threatening condition of the political atmosphere. The people of Germany are passing through a time of exaltation, and quiescent as they appear, the people of Germany have means of making their will understood. There is, as Louis XVI. said, "a singular swell in the public mind," and the case may be the rise of the tide as well as a mere roll of the waves. There is passion in recent resolutions, evidence of a readiness to resort to force, and, above all, a degree of union among the smaller Powers which is itself novel, and which bodes no good to those who profit by the old state of affairs. Wurtemburg has almost declared war, Hanover was within an ace of fighting a battle, the Diet repudiates Prussian advice, the National Verein talks of the "right of execution" as applicable to Berlin.. Wurtemburg, it is true, is small, and Hanover sure to be defeated, the Verein only a contrivance for signalling, and the Verein as yet altogether unarmed; but passion is very brave, and, suppose any one of these Powers exasperated beyond all bearing, should appeal in its hopelessness to force? Might not the spell, though its fuse were slow and itself small, still explode the magazine, create such a blaze as to *fuse* some of these conflicting tendencies into a single Power? This is the true danger of Prussia, the knowledge that at any moment any sudden turn of affairs may bring her into conflict with France without assistance either from Austria or the Diet, or with the Diet and Austria, or with the Diet supported by her own people, and it is this which will alone account for the feverish speed at which Herr Von Bismark is driving events. He is pressing the locomotive because he feels what the spectators do not, the tremble of the train behind. That Denmark must be dismembered seems certain, but that Prussia will escape with impunity is, despite her Premier's audacity, at the best very doubtful.

LORD PALMERSTON AND LORD RUSSELL ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

(*From the Manchester Guardian.*)

LORD PALMERSTON, Lord Russell and other members of the Government were the guests of the Fishmongers' Company on Monday night, (August 1.) "Her Majesty's Ministers," said: "In guiding this country through difficulties of the greatest magnitude, we have been influenced by the combined consideration, on the one hand, to maintain the honour and the dignity, and to defend the interests of the country; and, on the other hand, not precipitately, or without due and great and overpowering cause to involve this country in the calamities of war.—(Cheers.) We trust we have succeeded in maintaining the position of England among the nations of the world, while at the same time we have secured to the people of this country the blessings and the advantages of peace."—Lord Russell, in returning thanks for the House of Lords, dealt with a different subject. "You have recalled," he said, "a time now long passed, when questions of civil and religious liberty were discussed throughout the country; and you have, very fairly made some just reflections upon the character and general conduct of the House of Lords. It is quite true that the House of Lords have sometimes thought that the opinion of the people was an opinion hastily taken up and that it was not founded upon that due consideration of the various parts of the constitution which it was desirable to preserve, and that further time ought to be given for the consideration of those opinions; but I think you have always seen that when the House of Lords considered that the public, upon due reflection and further consideration, thought any particular measure was useful to the country, and that it would not weaken the British constitution, the House of Lords has never interposed its own special opinion as a veto to that well-considered opinion of the people.—(Cheers.) That was the case in respect to the Reform Bill—I say the Reform Bill, because I find that in the year in which that measure was brought forward—viz, in 1831, now 33 years ago, I had the honour of being made honorary member of this Company.—(Cheers.) In framing and bringing [illegible] undertake [illegible] aus- pices of [illegible] measure [illegible] tion might [illegible] was the dec[illegible] speech from [illegible] you have by exp[illegible] Bill to have been.—(Cheers.) [illegible] I considered that the Reform [illegible] are which, as it was said, would deprive the Sovereign of his crown, which would deprive the House of Lords of their privileges, and reduce our whole frame of government to general anarchy, have lived, many of them, to see the error—(cheers)—and I am happy to find that, 33 years after, everyone must admit that we are enjoying as much of the benefits of the constitution, and as much, if not greater, loyalty to the Sovereign as then—that there is as much, if not greater, respect for the House of Lords as a part of the Legislature of the country, as has ever existed at any previous period. This being the case, may I be permitted to hope that 33 years hence, when the discussions which have been so well and so ably conducted during the present year shall have passed partly into oblivion, that then those who live at that time will acknowledge that the Ministers of 1864 had not ill consulted the honour of their country, did not ill consider the interest of the country in the course which they pursued during that year, entangled as their path was with difficulty, and objected to as their course was at that time by some persons—I trust that at that time the course which the Government have pursued will be confirmed and sanctioned by calm and deliberate opinion, and that they will receive credit for being guided by honest intentions and patriotic wishes to serve the country in the course which they had determined to pursue. If such should be the case—if the measure which has been alluded to, the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, the measures in favour of religious liberty, Parliamentary reform, free trade, and other measures which have been found to have succeeded, have increased the prosperity of the country, so may I venture to anticipate, by your indulgence, that what we have done may hereafter produce results which will be thought not altogether unworthy of those rewards which the Prime Warden has given this evening to those who have striven well, and that a coat and badge would be in some respect deserved by us.—(Cheers and laughter.) For my own part, the Sovereign has had the graciousness to give to me, as well as to some of my colleagues a badge of reward.—(Cheers.) I need scarcely say that I am proud of belonging to this Company. I have seen in this society, as throughout the country generally, how much there is of respect for ancient institutions, how much there is of conservative spirit—(cheers)—mingled with a desire for improvement and reform.—(Cheers.) In that spirit, I trust you will long continue. Nations on the continent which have forgotten or overlooked the duties of improvement and reform have encountered the evils of violent tumult and revolution. They have gone on tumultuously and rapidly in the way of change. I trust that in this country there will always be found a desire carefully to study its institutions, and a resolution to destroy abuses where they exist, and to reform those institutions where they can be usefully reformed. I trust that the people and Government will always continue that determination with a fixed resolve to respect the great framework of our constitution; because I am persuaded that, imperfect as all human institutions are, still, never did man frame a constitution which more happily combined respect for religion, regard for liberty, respect and loyalty for the throne, together with the preservation of the rights of every individual who lives under the sceptre of the throne. I am convinced that no people ever did combine these great and essential elements of prosperity and happiness so completely as the English people now do."—(Cheers.) In conclusion, the noble Earl stated that, in regard to foreign as well as to the domestic affairs of the country, he trusted that the Administration of which he had the honour to form a part would not be considered unworthy of the approbation of the country.—(Cheers.)

LORD ELLENBOROUGH ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(*From the Times.*)

LORD ELLENBOROUGH is too sincere and earnest a politician to be able to leave a speech unspoken. On the night of the great debate, three weeks since, he abstained from addressing the House, but yesterday he spoke as he might have spoken most appositely then, and delivered an impressive homily on foreign affairs. It is easy to perceive that his Lordship belongs to a school the influence of which is passing away. When young his mind was nurtured, and his character formed by the spectacle of all sorts of chivalrous deeds. He remembers the fresh enthusiasm of the Peninsular war, the triumph at Waterloo, and all the sacrifices of the "fond ally" which fought and bled for almost every Legitimist Power on the Continent. To maintain this high standard, to remain the arbiter of Europe by being ever ready to fight for every good cause; to impress foreign nations with the conviction that they not only cannot touch us with impunity, but that every community bound to us by the ties of friendship or some bygone treaty is equally safe, make up the policy of Lord Ellenborough. It is a noble one, and, in a certain sense, useful. Bacon, as the Earl quotes him, truly says, "Let no State expect greatness that is not ready, on a just occasion, to take up arms." That was the spirit by which England achieved greatness, and we trust that now it is not extinct. But the manifestation of it is much less impressive than it used to be. It cannot be doubted that at this moment the majority of Continentals believe that England is not ready to take up arms on what she considers a just occasion, and it may be that they draw very disparaging conclusions with respect to her claims to greatness. Lord Ellenborough's position is that this censure is in some degree deserved. He believes Denmark to have been a deeply-injured State, Prussia and Austria to be Powers without humanity or conscience, the subjects of the latter to be slaves foolishly fastening the yoke on their own necks, the other Powers of Europe to be careless of the general good, and half allied with the German offenders in their crusade against liberty. He considers the present to be disgraceful, the future gloomy. Denmark has been struck down, Poland has been exhausted, and other deeds of violence, such as an attack on the Dutch and Belgian kingdoms, may be looked for before long. His lordship does not go so far as to say that this is our fault, or that we could have prevented it by making war towards the end of last month. But to the general want of spirit which distinguishes our policy, the departure from the manly traditions of the old times, the luxury and love of wealth which pervade the nation, the fear of extraordinary expenditure, and above all to the selfish feeling that England lives for herself alone, he attributes a multitude of coming evils of which the abandonment and ruin of Denmark is one of the first.

When we admit that there is an element of truth in this vein of thought, it is as much as we can concede. Doubtless there is, and has been for a long time, a tendency to violence and kingly insolence in Europe. Ever since the reaction of 1849 the military Sovereigns have known no limits to their power and their pretensions. Even the blows which two of their chiefs received in the Crimea and Italy have been inflicted by the hands of one of their order, and do not lessen their confidence in their own power to combat democracy and to make light of that old bugbear with which their enemies threatened them—the solidarity of the peoples. Undoubtedly, things have been done on the Continent which the people of this country have seen with concern and anger, and it may be, that if we had used all the strength of which we are masters and rushed boldly into war, they might have been averted, at least for a time. But even when this is admitted, there is no reason to think that the course taken by this country of late years is to be repented of. With the exception of the war against Russia, which was undertaken to free Europe from the intolerable domination exercised by the late Czar, the policy of this country has been based on the principle that the social problems to be solved by the Continental nations, and the difficulties to be encountered by their Government, can only be made more onerous by the interference of England. There is no lack of philanthropy on the part of our people; there is no desire to confine ourselves within the bounds of a narrow and selfish patriotism; but it is always allowable to ask the question—first, whether our interference will serve our neighbours at all, and, secondly, if it will, will it serve them so much as to counterbalance the losses and dangers to which we subject ourselves? Whatever may have been the conduct of individual statesmen, or the wishes of certain sections of the community, these are the questions which the British nation asked itself each time that it has been called upon to interfere, whether in Poland, or America, or Denmark, and the conclusion in each case has been that that interference would be either useless to our friends or intolerably burdensome to our own people. The history of past wars has been read with a calmer judgment and a more matured experience, and the result has been to spread a conviction among all classes that in those great contests which began the present century the good we conferred was often small, while the cost to ourselves was so great that no statesman who is responsible for the condition of large classes of his own people can conscientiously advise the repetition of such enterprises.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 7TH.

Player, Lieutenant St. A. H., 6th Dragoons, on leave, from Kirkee.
Edwards, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave from Kirkee.
Reed, Assistant Surgeon, 3rd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, on privilege leave, from Bolarum.
Curtis, Captain, 6th Dragoons, on leave, from Kirkee.
Bolton, Captain J. S. D., probationary Sub-Assistant Commissary General, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 7TH.

Curtis, Captain, 6th Dragoons, on leave, to Kirkee.
Edwards, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Baroda.

GARRISON ORDER.—SEPT 7.

BY LIEUT. COLONEL MURRAY, ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Bombardier L. Chamberlain, 6/21 Brigade Royal Artillery, arrived at the Presidency from Poona, is attached to the 28th Foot, until further orders.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 7th Sept.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to authorize the following transfers:—

* Private John Barr, from 72nd to 55th Foot.
Private John Brown, and Private John Sclate, from 95th to 109th Foot.
Private William Tracey, from 82nd to 106th Foot.

* This transfer to be carried out in the cold season.

SHIPPING.

SEPT.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
7	India (s)	Greig	Calcutta Aug. 27.
	Marie	Weeks	Carwar Sept. 3.
	Comorin (s)	Taunton	Karrache Sept. 5.

DEPARTURES.

SEPT.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
7	Mistress of the Seas	Pain	Liverpool.
	Alligator	Nacoda	Cannanore & Cochin
	Rahamanee	Nacoda	Kurrachee.
	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per H. M.'s Schooner *Marie*, from Carwar.—One European woman, and two children.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *India*, from Calcutta.—Passed the Steam Ship *Nada*, off Cape Comorin, bound for Bombay.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *Shaw Allum*, Nacoda, bound to Cannanore, Cochin and Calcutta.
Steamer *Manchester*, G. Shapcott, bound to Surat.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *British India*, for Liverpool.
P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Benares*, for Hongkong.
Ship *Teazer*, for Cochin and Calcutta.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

1355 Alfred Thomas.
520 Brierly Hill, Crisp.
804 Coleroon, Duncan.
891 Caranjah—Prince of Wales Shipping Co., Limited June 11.
Chowringhee, Dixon.
1089 Daphne, Mills.
650 Dilpussund, Seymour—W. Nicol & Co. July 18
2604 Donald Mackay, Richards—Lawrence & Co. July 15
924 Dunbar Castle, Hodder.
480 Empress, Piers.
478 Fair Leader, Pearse.
810 Gosforth, Wright. July 22
1459 Haddington, Brown—P. and O. Company. June 16
898 Harkaway, Johnson.
Jorawar (s), Collier—W. Nicol & Co. April 6
1812 Knight Errant, Quine. Ewart, Latham & Co. June 4
1078 Lord Brougham, Randell.
685 Marion, Norris.
1197 Michael Scott, Padley—Bombay Shipping Co. July 11
541 Naval Brigade, Moon. June 29
667 Planet, Jenkins. July 22
824 Queen of the North, Tidmarsh. July 4
1045 Star of India, Holloway—W. Nicol & Co. July 10
1324 Sumatra, Dyer. June 10
1174 Tiverton, Smith—Coupland & Co. June 3
Uncas, Frere.
1064 Walmer Castle, Box.
948 Warrior Queen, Catnach.
1074 Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. July 22

FROM LIVERPOOL.

833 Admiral Lyons, Thompson. June 25
1005 Beeston Castle, Gibbs—Rennie, Scovell & Co. June 13
2157 Bates Family, Hogg—E. Bates & Co. July 25
824 Cimber, Bruhn.
1073 City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co.
680 Clyde, Woodmass—E. Bates & Co. May 27
1059 Charger, Smith.
1713 Charles Horsfall, Thompson.
668 Celuta, Hayes—O. S. O. A. May 6
1282 Canova, Brown—W. Nicol & Co. June 4
1210 Cowasjee Jehangir, Knight—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
760 Dorothy, Thompson.
1091 Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss—W. Nicol & Co.
657 Elinor, Campbell—Ewart Latham & Co.
Englishman, Hardwick. July 30
1295 Flying Venus, Litten—E. Bates & Co. July 16
994 Glenlower, Anderson—Remington & Co.
1192 Glenlyon, Fry. July 1
1224 Hartfell, Houston—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. June 4
1328 Hanneman, Philips—W. Nicol & Co.
1117 Helen Scott, Cunningham—Coupland & Co. June 4
890 Jumna, Christian—Coupland & Co. July 16
931 Khuajee Oodowjee, Salt—Bates & C.
1153 Lady Havelock, O'Neill—Souza, Pinto & Co. July 1
955 Margaret, Faulkner.
459 Magdalen, Miller—Macindoe, Rogers & Co. May 4
1510 Melmerby, Marley—Nasmyth & Co. June 22
1745 Merchant Prince, Treen. (put back)
1078 Merwanjee Framjee, Pike—Comber and Sons.
281 Nile, Bristow. June 25
1609 Oriental, Sanderson.
1431 Pensacola, Stewart. June 24
1431 Pera, Nickels
Proteus, Murphy.
727 Radnagore, Cook—Campbell Mitchell & Co.
1187 Rescue, Thelland. July 12
919 Rowantree, Lewis—Souza, Pinto & Co. June 11
1221 Stalwart, Crawford—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1075 Sarah Sands (s.), White—Bates & Co.
972 Trenton, Walker.
1154 Tythonus, Alexander. June 21
1148 The Craigs, Baker. July 22
1225 Western Belle, Manson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. May 26

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

766 Bushire, Black. March 9
1016 Tirrell, Morgan.

FROM CARDIFF.

803 Glencathra, Richards.

FROM THE CLYDE

Circassia, Johnson. June 4
812 City of Delhi, Muir. July 30
814 City of Dublin, Taylor—Finlay, Clark & Co. June 24
1197 Oomrawuttee—Fulcher, Cooper & Co.
Outram (s)—B. C. & F. S. N. Co.
1000 Compta, Murphy—Iron Ship Co. June 2

FROM CHINA.

291 Douglas, De Bathe.

FROM SHIELDS.

Ulinia, Savage. July 21

FROM NEWPORT.

946 G. W. Duncan.
602 Samoset.
Gurtunda—Fulcher, Cooper & Co.

FROM RANGOON.

642 China, Peterson—Finlay, Clark & Co.
895 Caroline, Turner.
490 Hunter, Tovir
545 Japan, Page.
725 Lady Valiant, Tollie.
730 Leopold Gateaux, Measie.
775 Minerva, Beton.
657 Mahomed Sahib, Freeman.
592 Princess Royal, Anderson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
782 St. Hilda, Logan—Finlay, Clark & Co.
581 Waverly, Bryson.
732 W. Stevenson, Rorden.
798 William Baddaton—Finlay, Clark & Co.
900 Wartemburg, Chase.

FROM CALCUTTA.

1049 Americana, Potts—Dady and Sorabjee. August 10
509 Aristides.
612 Alicia, Andrews—J. W. Wright & Co.
982 Bella Maria—J. W. Wright & Co.
432 Bengal, Rosse.
1329 Benares.
512 Bhownuggur, Bennett—H. M. Sedick. July 18
1408 Birmingham—B. H. Cama & Co. August 6
1067 Chatsworth, Tucker. July 30
1839 Chariot of Fame, Clarke—Lawrence & Co.
918 Culloden, Slater—W. Nicol & Co.
1056 Day Dream.
898 Dalhousie Castle, Menzies—O. S. O. Co.
1109 Daleep Sing, Jennings—W. Nicol & Co.
540 Dalkeith, Foster—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1019 Earl of Clare, Etherington.
1079 Esmeralda, (s), Yorke.
1650 Ellen Stuart—J. W. Wright & Co.
883 Eureka, Hall. August 30
989 Fiery Cross, Blaney—H. M. Sedick.
1283 Goshawk, Ellerington.
1849 Henry Fernie—Lawrence & Co.
1197 Herald, McGrath—Lawrence & Co.
978 Houghton (s)—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
Indian.
637 J. W. Brockman. June 2
1258 Longwood, Peterson—Volkart Brothers.
Merie Blane.
880 Nada, (s) Mathies.
North West.
1137 Nagasaki, Campbell—B. H. Cama.
800 Ophir, Miles. June 26
994 Portland.
924 Prince of Wales—Lawrence & Co. August 2
698 Shah Jehan.
1018 Tempest, Carolan—B. H. Cama.
1062 Turkey, Hamilton.
476 Versau, Noel.
Victoria, Martin.

FROM CALCUTTA TO KURRACHEE.

1236 Sydenham, Harding.

FROM MAURITIUS.

Colonel Burney.
422 Hamilton, Bragdon.

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

1027 Bonnie Dundee, Conner.
1319 Cavour May
821 Castle Avon, Spence.
973 Leamington, Bell.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

As we anticipated, the meeting of the proprietors of the China Bank, was most harmonious, and everything promises well. The Chairman was unfortunately absent yesterday owing to the dangerous illness of a friend, but the Hon'ble Mr. Cassels ably conducted the duties of the Chairman, and the report of the proceedings of the promoters augurs well for the success of the undertaking. The local institution in China appears to be a failure, as only 6,000 shares were, up to the date of the leaving of the last steamer, applied for, and this, after the prospectus had been for a whole fortnight before the public, clearly shews the little interest people in China have taken in the affair. We are glad to see Bombay holding its own, and feel certain our capitalists will prove more than a match for the tea-lords of China.

THE market for speculation was very buoyant yesterday, a good deal of business being done in all the new Bank shares at improved rates. In China Bank shares there was a steady rise all the morning, the rate being at one time 31 per cent. premium; but, after the meeting, when everything had been settled favorably, there was, as almost always happens in Bombay—where events are discounted long before they happen—a fall instead of a further rise; and, after some fluctuations, 29½ per cent. was the closing rate. Indian Peninsula shares continued to rise steadily and rapidly, an advance of 4 per cent. being established, with many buyers still in the market. Financials show an improvement of 2 per cent; the other new Bank shares advanced 1 per cent.

One share of the Elphinstone Land Company was sold on Tuesday at Rs. 67,000; while about fifty of the Bombay Reclamation Company's shares, on which there is a smaller amount of money to be paid, have changed hands during the last two days. In the latter shares there was a further rise yesterday of nearly Rs. 2,000 a share.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 1⅞d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	1s. 1⅞d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1⅞d.
Calcutta	At sight	101½
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	98¾
Madras	30 Do. do.	100¼
China	60 Do. do.	228

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half yearly Dividend		Rates.
BANKS.				
Agra Bank	500	18	pr. ct.	180 per cent. pm.
Alliance Bank	50	......		101 per cent. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corpn	170	......		135 per cent. pm.
Bank of Bengal	4,000	10		17,000 per sh.
Bank of India	150	5	pr. ct.	97 per cent. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8	do.	250 per cent. pm.
Bombay City Bank	50	......		15 per cent. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank	100	......		10 per cent. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (Limited)	100	......		15 per cent. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	100	......		Par.
Central Bank	250			
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5	do.	18 per cent. pm.
China Bank	25	......		[illegible]
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10	do.	210 ex. div.
Commercial Bank	500	9	do.	155 with div.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	7½	do.	109 per cent pm.
East Indian Bank	25	......		14 per cent. pm.
East India Trading and Banking Corporation	50	......		3 per cent pm.
Eastern Financial Association	50	......		14 per cent. pm.
Financial Association of India	100	......		85 per cent. pm.
Indian Peninsula London & China Bank	150	......		21 to 22 per cent. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12	do.	150 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8	do.	170 per cent. pm.
Royal Bank of India	200	......		61 per cent. pm.
PRESS COS.				
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,800 per share		Rs. 24,000 per sh.
Colaba Press Co	2,700	300	do.	Rs. 9,000 per sh.
Fort Press Co	5,000	850	do.	Rs. 14,000 per sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	350	do.	Rs. 4,000 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company Limited				
One whole Share comprising				Rs. 67,000 per share.
1 A Share	6,000	450		
1 B Share	6,000	170		
4 C Shares	6,000			
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500			
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150	do.	Rs. 27,000 pm.
Bombay Press Company	1,600			Rs. 4,000 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company	1,500	......		Rs. 1,700 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee)	500	......		Rs. 700 pm. nml.
Alexandra Press Company Limited (Madras)	500	......		Par, Nominal.
Fort India Press Co	400	......		Par, Nominal.
RAILWAY COS.				
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0		pr. ct.	Rs. 10 per cent discount.
Do. New £20 shares	130-11-6	2½	do.	Rs. 8 discount.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company	1,000	2½	do.	Par.
SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.				
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share		Rs. 1,500 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000			Rs. 150 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......		Rs. 75 prem.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share		Rs. 450 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......		Rs. 275 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......		Rs. 3,500 prem.
Coorla Spinning co.	5,000	7½ per cent.		Rs. 700. (nml.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10	do.	Rs. 425 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Bombay Reclamation Co	5,000	......		Rs. 5,250 to 5,500 pm.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	Rs. 12,000		Rs. 60,000 pm.
House and Land Investment Company	500	......		per whole share. Par.
Bombay Contract and Building Company	150	......		Par.
Bonded Warehouse	900	......		Par.
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	......		Rs. 4,000 pm.
Iron Ship Company	2,500	......		Par. Nominal.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	......		Rs. 100 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Co.	1,500	......		Par.
Union Shipping Company Limited	1,000	......		Par.
Western India Ship Co.	1,000	......		Rs. 250 pm. nml.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,250	25 per cent.		Rs. 800 pm.
Bengal Steam-ship Co.	1,500	......		Rs. 700 prem.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	12 per cent.		4 per cent. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	250	......		nominal
Bombay Gas Company	50	......		5 per ct. pm. nml.
East India Cotton Agency	50	......		Par. nml.
Khandeish Farming Co.	100	......		9 per cent. pm.
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld	100	......		2 discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	98
Loan 1835-36 Loan 1842-43 Loan 1854-55	98
New Five per Cent. Loan	102¼
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	110¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	10-6
Spanish Dollars	210
Carolus	200
Mexican Dollars	230
German Crowns	214½
Five-Franc Pieces	223
Bar Silver	106-[illegible]
Good Lead	14-[illegible]

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN,
Exchange, Stock, and Share Brokers, Fort.

PRICES CURRENT, 7th September 1864.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	630 to 650
New Dhollera, (ready.)	630 to 645
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	640
New Oomrawuttee	605 to 606
New Dharwar Sawgined	700 to 710
New Barsee and Nuggur	540 to 546
New Veeraval	530 to 544
New Khandeish	570 to 575
New Porebunder	535 to 540
New Accote	625 to 630
New Mangalore	425
New Hinghunghat	650 to 660
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 15,130 to 15,1[illegible]	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish	Rs. 6-10 to 6-11 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	6-14 to 7.
Gingelly mixed, (Black and White)	22 to 23.
Niger	27 to 28. Nominal.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

'Avec de mauvaises dents jamais femme n'était belle,
Avec de jolies dents jamais femme ne fut laide.'
J. J. ROUSSEAU.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE,

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of MR. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME
DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,
AT No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

☞ ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

MR. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland. Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight above £50	2s. 1½d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s. 1d.	"
3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
2 do.	2s. 0½d.	"
1 do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
On demand	2s. 0d.	"
On Scotland do. On Ireland do.	1s. 11¾d.	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight	1s. 11½d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight	6 per cent.
" " 6 "	5 "
" " 3 "	4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on advice at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 26th August 1864. W. F. PEEL, Sub-Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. A. J. LEWIS, Advocate General, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. RICHARD WILLIS, Esq.
HENRY FORBES, Esq. LUXMEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

London Bankers.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
3 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
2 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
1 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
On demand	2s. 0d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain	5 "
" 6 "	6 "
" 12 "	7 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government and approved [illegible] Securities, Bank or other Shares, [illegible] and Hoondies.

On the purchase or sale of Securities received for safe custody and Shares ¼ per cent. [illegible] thereon drawn, free of charge. Government Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Interest or [illegible] Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed "To the Manager Bank of India."

[illegible] information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 9th August 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Saturdays... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

12th March 1864. ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.) *Head Office*—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 1½d.	per Rupee.
3 do do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
Sight	2s.	"
On France 6 months' sight	frs. 2·64 cts.	"
3 do do.	2·59	"
Sight	2·52	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at

3 months' notice	3 per cent.	per annum.
6 ditto	4	do
12 ditto	5	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 1st Sept. 1864. T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £500,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay.)
CHARLES A. FEARON Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China.)
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager—Henry John, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Ceylon, and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. MICHAEL H. SCOTT (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
COWASJEE JEHANGHEER, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Offices—No. 2, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	—	2s. 1½d.
4 do.	do.	2s. 0¾d.
3 do.	do.	2s. 0½d.
2 do.	do.	2s. 0½d.
1 month's	do.	2s. 0¼d.
Demand		2s. 0d.
On Ireland and Scotland		1s. 11½d.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain	3 per cent.
" 6 "	5 "
" 12 "	7 "

No interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special arrangement.

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months will be received by the Corporation on terms, which may be arranged, on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities, and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
Bombay, 2nd Sept, 1864. ANTHON[illegible]ORRISON, Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED).

—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—16, CORNHILL, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMABHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON	The Bank of England.
Do.	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Ltd.)
LIVERPOOL	Do. do.
MANCHESTER	Do. do.
SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
Three "	2s. 0d.	do.
Two "	1s. 11¾d.	do.
One "	1s. 11½d.	do.
On demand on Bank of England	1s. 11½d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland	1s. 11½d.	do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe	1s. 11½d.	do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant Drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 200 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	6 per ct.	per anm.
Do. 9 do. do.	5½ do.	do.
Do. 6 do. do.	5 do.	do.
Do. 4 do. do.	4½ do.	do.
Do. 3 do. do.	4 do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

Bombay, 16th June 1864. W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK (LIMITED.)

—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.) PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.) RESERVED FUND, £225,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office......LONDON | Branch Office......EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE AND KURRACHEE—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONGKONG—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 1d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
3 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
2 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
1 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
On Demand	2s.	do.
Circular Notes	1s. 11½d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra United Service Bank (Limited,) Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 5
Saturdays......10 to 1

Bombay, 3rd September 1864. E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

[illegible]

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 5 per cent. per annum.

Do.	" 6	"	" 6	"
Do.	" 12	"	" 6	"

For two years and not exceeding five years 7 per cent. per annum.

Interest payable half-yearly.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

Bills on London,	at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4	do.	2s 0½d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s 0½d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	2s 0¼d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Do.	on Demand	do.	2s. 0d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.		do.	1s. 11½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £50 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 15th Aug. 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)

—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

OFFICES—No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq., (Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer Sons & Co.)
R. T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE, Esq.
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.

Current Deposits.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500 nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, and unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice	4 per cent.	per annum.
" 6 "	5 "	"
" 12 "	7 "	"

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondees and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or sale of Securities	¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends	¼ "
On delivering up Securities from safe custody	¼ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank on application by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 15th August 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK LIMITED

—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

A. C. GUMPERT Esq., *Chairman.*
NOWROJEE ARDASEER DAVUR, Esq.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

Auditors.

WM. NIXON Esq., (of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.)
ARTHUR HUSON, Esq. (of Messrs. Robinson & Co.)

Solicitor.

W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months sight	2s. 1½d.	per Rupee.
3 do. do.	2s. 0½d.	"
2 do. do.	2s. 0½d.	"
1 do. do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
Demand	2s. 0¼d.	"

Drafts for amounts under £30, are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents, or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to

3 months' notice of withdrawal	4 per cent	per annum.
6 " "	6 "	"
12 " "	8 "	"

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3.30 P. M.
Saturdays ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay Sept, 7th 1864. ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

—*Incorporated with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
J. E. GRIMES, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.

Auditors.

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s. 0½d.	"
" 3 do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
" 2 do	2s. 0d.	"
" 1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" On demand do.	1s. 11½d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmednuggur, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice	3 per cent.	per annum.
Do. 3 do.	4 do.	do.
Do. 6 do.	5 do.	do.
Do. 12 do.	6 do.	do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

—*Registered under Act XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 500 or more than Rs. 50,000 ... 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits at 4 months certain	4	do.
do. [illegible] do.	5	do.
do. [illegible] do.	6	do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Bills on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are:—

6 months' sight	at 2s. 1d.	per rupee.
4	2s. 0¾d.	"
3	2s. 0½d.	"
2	2s. 0½d.	"
1	2s. 0¼d.	"
On Demand		

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from up-country stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondees to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged of... ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

Bombay, 1st Sept. 1864. ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid-up Capital—£8,00,000.
Reserve Fund, £1,05,000.
COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1864-5.
THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P. CHAIRMAN.

JOHN ALLAN, Esq. | JOHN JONES, Esq.
PETER BELL, Esq. | DONALD McLACHLAN, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq. | W. S. LINDSAY, Esq. M.P.
JOHN GLADSTONE, Esq. | WM. MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.
ALEXANDER MILLER, Esq.

London Bankers { The Bank of England.
The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 1½d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	"
3 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	"
2 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	"
1 do.	at 2s. 0¼d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s.	

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum at 3 months' notice,	3 per cent.
Do. 6 do.	5 "
Do. 12 do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interests or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Bombay 29th August 1864. J. L. BRODIE, Agent.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legisl. Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—[illegible] LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF RUPEES [illegible] EACH,
With [illegible] increase.

[illegible]

Arrangements [illegible] London, Calcutta, Hongkong and [illegible] of opening Branches in due course.

[illegible] ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed [illegible] per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than [illegible], and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding [illegible] and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, subject to 15 day notice of withdrawal on either side, and allow Interest thereon 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith but not exceeding five per cent. per annum. Parties having current accounts can transfer any portion of their credit balance to deposit account.

Notice of changes in the rate of interest will be given by advertisement only.

At the expiration of the 15 days notice of withdrawal of a deposit, the interest will cease, unless the Depositor express his wish to continue the deposit subject to further notice.

Unless money shall have been lodged for fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no Interest will be allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	7 per cent.	per ann.
Do. 6 do.	5½ do.	do.
Do. 3 do.	4 do.	do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities, ¼ per ct.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ......10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ......10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SAM. W. REID, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 31st August 1864.

THE EAST INDIA BANK—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Capital—Sixty-two and a half Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each, with power to increase.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY, Esq. *Chairman.*
CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE JOTTLEBOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice	3 per cent.	per annum.
Do. 3 " "	4 do.	do.
Do. 6 " "	5 do.	do.
Do. 12 " "	7 do.	do.

ADVANCES.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Securities, Bank Stock, Bullion, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information regarding terms of business, may be ascertained at the Office by application personally or by letter to the Manager.

W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ધી ઈંડીઅન પેનીનશુલા લંડન અંડ ચાઈના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

धि इंडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन ऍंड चाइना बांक (लीमीटेड.)

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—FIFTY LACS OF RUPEES, [illegible] SHARES OF 200 RUPEES EACH.

With power to increase to Two Crores of Rupees (Two Millions Sterling.)

PAID UP CAPITAL 12,50,000 RUPEES.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

H. J. MARSDEN, Esq., Chief Manager (Temporarily absent in Europe.)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman and Consulting Director, (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE, Esq., (Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Co.)
H. J. MARSDEN, Esq., *ex-officio.*

London Bankers.—The Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank will in due course be established.

DEPOSITS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

2 months certain	3 per cent.
3 "	4 "
6 "	6½ "
12 "	7 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and shares for safe custody on account of Constituents free of Charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Temporary Offices.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.

Temporary Office, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 22nd August 1864.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 6 annas.

THE EAST INDIA TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).

—*Incorporated with Limited Liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—RUPEES 20,00,000 IN 10,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 200 EACH, *with power to increase.*

The business of the Company, which hitherto comprised both Trading and Banking, is now restricted to Banking only, but the designation of the Company remains unaltered owing to legal difficulties.

The following are the terms of business:—

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest will be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed on deposits subject to

3 months' notice of withdrawal at	5 per cent.	per annum.
6 " "	[illegible]	"
12 " "	9	"

DISCOUNTS AND LOANS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Shares, Goods, &c.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Bank Stocks and other Securities, and receives the same for safe custody on the realization of interest or dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.

Any further information that may be required as to terms of business, &c., may be obtained at the Bank by application personally or by letter to the undersigned.

Hours of business ......10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays......10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

C. BHASKER, Manager.

Bombay, 2, Tamarind Lane, 1st September 1864.

FOR SALE.

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following:—

Tucker's Solar Lamps.	Tucker's Wall Lamps.
" Reading do.	" Bull's Eye Lanterns.
" Tent do.	" Hand do.
" Argand do.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye	in ¼ lb. Tin	and Packet.
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c., received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cut at, 1½ per lb.

York and Westphalia Hams.	Neat's Tongues.
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.	Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek.

CHEESE.

Cheddar	Parmesan
Stilton	[illegible]
Pine	Richmond
Somerset	Berkley
Gueyre	

At 1½ per lb.

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, particularly adapted for lining under Iron and Tile Roofs, as also between Walls to deaden sound, and neutralize the effects of heat for which it is much used in China. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, MADRAS, (LIMITED.)—The Second Call of Rs. 100 per Share will be payable on 15th September next, at the Offices of the Oriental Bank Corporation, Madras or Bombay.

C. J. ROBINSON & Co.,
Madras, 29th August 1864. Secretary and Treasurer.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favourably, having recently extended this branch, and to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

THE MARRIAGE BILL.

Now Ready. Price one Rupee.

THE Speech of the Hon'ble H. L. ANDERSON in the Council of H. E. the Viceroy of India, April 6th, 1864.

THACKER, VINING & Co., Bombay.
THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta.

MESSRS. HEARSON, COULSON & Co.,
2, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to inform their friends and the public that they have just received a choice stock of Portmanteaus in solid Leather and bazil, Hat Cases, Overland Trunks, Japanned Tin air-tight Cases, Courier Bags, and Bags of every description for Ladies and Gentlemen.

CLOCKS.

A choice stock of Marble and Gilt Clocks for Drawing and Dining Rooms, also Carriage and Palanquin Clocks of the choicest and newest designs.

N. B.—A NOVELTY FOR BOMBAY.

Clocks in Marble and Gilt, going one year with once winding. These Clocks obtained the Prize Medal at the London Exhibition 1862, and H. C. & Co. are appointed Sole Agents for the sale of the above. Price from 260 Rs. to 450 Rs.

WATCHES, Gold and Silver, English and Geneva manufacture, [illegible] the very best kept. GOLD [illegible] Guards 10 and 15 Carats [illegible], Rings, Necklets, Bracelets, Charms, Lockets.

Choice real bronze Statuettes of Venus, Pysche, &c., also cheap Zinc Bronzes in Equestrian figures, Vases, Grotesque Candlesticks, &c. &c.

PERFUMERY, E. Rimmel's and Scented Soaps, Jean Maria Farina's Eau de Cologne, Hair Wash, Pomades, &c. &c.

A lot of good Stereoscopes and Slides, also Telescopes and Field Glasses made by J. H. Steward, Strand, London, viz., the celebrated Lord Bury, the Rifle, &c. This maker obtained the prize at the late Wimbledon Rifle Match.

A stock of Nicole Frere's Musical Boxes—also in Horn and Wood Cases playing 2, 3, 4, and 6 Tunes.

BOOKS.

A stock of Routledge and Sons' Cheap Novels and the publications of the Religious Tract Society, with a choice selection of other useful books.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls' best London-made Boots and Shoes.

HABERDASHERY.

India Gauze under clothing for Ladies and Gentlemen, Socks, Stockings, &c. Gentlemen's all silk Shirts and Silk and Wool ditto, also the Material for making up. Linen Shirts and Collars.

Also on hand Wines and Spirits.

TO ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS AND CONTRACTORS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undermentioned Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

3 H. P. Condensing Engine with Portable Boiler.
2 H. P. Upright Portable Engine.
4 H. P. Horizontal Engine with egg shaped Boiler.
4 H. P. Upright Portable Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
10 H. P. Do. do. do.
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Engine and Flue Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, self-acting.
Hand Drilling Machines with coned Pulleys for power.
One 3 cwt. Rigby's Patent Steam Hammer with Anvil complete.
One 18¼ by 36 Horizontal Engine, Cornish Boiler 19 ft. by 6 ft., with Flue 3 ft. 6 in. diameter.
One 16¼ by 36 in. do. with Boiler 22 ft. by 5 ft. 6 in., Flue 3 ft.
One Portable Engine on Wheels, 9 in. by 16 in. Cylinder 2 in. by 2½ in. Steam Whistles.
Twenty lengths 3 in. shafting, 10 ft. each, with Couplings, hanging Brackets, &c.
Ten Do. 2½ in. &c.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathes, 13, 16 and 18 feet beds.
One self-acting and Screw cutting 6 in. Centre. 6 feet Bed Foot Lathe
Single and double acting Horizontal Pumping Engines suitable for Ship Board or Pumping foundations or Cotton Factory's use as they act well as Fire Engines, having upright Portable Tubular Boilers.
2 Hydraulic Presses, just the size for such bales as Cotton Mills turns out.
2 Screwing Machines, one Patent Cotton Gin.
2 Saw Benches, self-acting, with Circular Saws of various sizes.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
2½ in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 10 in., and 12 in. Spigot and Faucet Pipes.
Steel Mill Picks, with handles complete.
Brass Water Guages, Guage Cocks, Glass Tubes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.
Upright self-acting Saw Frames, to take in 24 in. Timber.
3 ft. Corn Mills with French Burr Stones.
3 ft. 6 in. do. do.
4 ft. do. do.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. ANDREW LAING, Machinist, Tardeo, where tracings and the Machinery may be seen.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.

Bombay, 1st August 1864.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have engaged the services of Mr. Robertson as Cutter and Manager of their firm, Gentlemen may rest assured of a fashionable and first class fit, Mr. Robertson having been employed in some of the first houses in England. Children's Knickerbocker suits made of the newest patterns. A large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths always on hand.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassimeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Revolvers by Colt and Adam.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
Waterproof Gentlemen's Coats and Leggings, lately arrived by last Mail.
Good English Gentlemen's Riding Saddles and Bridles, new and second-hand.
Water-cans, Foot-tubs and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey Piece Goods, such as Shirtings, Madapollam, Jacconets, Long Cloths, T. Cloths, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
(*Just Landed.*)

Few Sets of new plated mounted Carriage and Buggy Harness, (plated on German Silver).
Two Cases of Fresh Quinine 1 oz. Bottles.
Boxes of Carriage and Table Candles.
1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J. Cragg" in Morocco Case.
1 Do. Open faced do.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 8th September 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co. 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

1,000	Pieces Grey	Jaconets.
1,500	" "	Madapollams.
700	" "	T Cloth.
800	" "	Shirtings.

A few Bales Twist.
P. M. 1/10 Casks Cochineal, landed ex *Gertrude.*

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
(The property of a Gentleman not now requiring.)

A very powerful and fast Australian Shigram or Buggy Horse, perfectly sound. Price Rs. 350. Can be seen in Messrs. Stephens and Sons' Stables, near Baboola Tank.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

An airy and commodious newly-built Bungalow, situate in the Neutral Line at Poona, with a well stocked flower Garden, commanding an excellent view of Parbuttee and the Western Hills, admeasuring about 9000 square yards, now in occupation for Rupees 1000 for 5 months from June to October. For further particulars and inspection of Plans apply to the undersigned.

Bombay, 8th September 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Officiating Shipping Master.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at his Rooms, in Meadow Street, Sundry Effects belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. FREDERICK HUPENSACKS, deceased, consisting of a China Camphorwood Chest of Drawers and Boxes, a Opera Glass, a Case of Mathematical Instruments, Wearing Apparel and Sundries.

ALSO,

By order of the Administrator General.

The Effects of various deceased persons consisting of a few Articles of Furniture, Books, Wearing Apparel, Copper and Brass Pots, and variety of other articles.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

Meadow Street, Bombay, 8th September 1864.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twists, &c. &c.

On account of Messrs. J. G. Briggs & Co., the mortgagees.

J. B.	$ 7	1	case	116 pieces, 20 yards, 36 inches white plain Muslin.
"	" 8	1	do.	100 pieces, 10 yards, 36 inches white flowered Muslin, 20 pieces flowered Lace.
"	" 11	1	do.	20½ dozen Silk Scarfs.
"	" 37	1	do.	Paldors or Oil Cloth Coats, Leggings, and Caps.
P.—F.	" 1	1	do.	22 pieces Silk Taffetas.
J. & B,	" 149	1	do.	Gold Jewellery, consisting of Brooches, Ear Rings, Studs, Combs, Lockets, Breast Pins, &c.

On account of the underwriter, landed ex "Queen of the Clyde," from London, and damaged by salt water.

18 Bales of Prints.
13 Do. } Printing and Foolscap Paper.
12 Cases }

To be sold by order of Jehangeer Nusserwanjee & Co. and on account of Dr. Sandwith:—2 Pieces of Chest of Drawers, 1 Old Cigar Case, 3 bottles of Wine, 1 bottle of Medicine, 65 Medical Books and Pamphlets, and 1 old Trunk.

AT 1 P. M. ex *Birkley.*

2 elegant English-built miniature Broughams by S. Marks.
1 do. do. Open Carriage by McNaught & Smith.
Any Carriages and Horses offering.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MASTER MARINERS, SHIP OWNERS, AND OTHERS.
(*Sale Continued.*)

An extensive Public Auction Sale of Government valuable new MARINE STORES, at the Marine Storekeeper's Office, in the Government Dockyard, Fort, Bombay:—

THIS DAY THURSDAY the 8th, and on FRIDAY next, the 9th instant, at 2 P. M., on each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been honored with instructions to sell by Public Auction at the Marine Storekeeper's Office at the Government Dockyard, Fort, Bombay, a large and extensive quantity of valuable new Marine Stores, comprising Cast Iron Furnace Bars, Brass Casting, Iron Cable Chains from ½ to 2½ in., and from 50 to 212 fathoms, Old Iron, ditto Cable Chains, Copper, Boat, Deck, and Sheathing Nails, from ¾ to 7 in., Iron Plates from 3 ft. by 2 ft. by ⅛ in. to 18 ft. by 7 ft. by 3-16th in., Copper Bent Pipes, from 1½ to 4½ in., Coils of Europe Breeching, Hawserlaid, Bolt, and Cable Rope from ⅜ to 12 in., Europe Tapered Rope of sizes, White Europe and Messenger Coir Rope from 2½ to 10 in., Round, [illegible] Cable, Iron Chain Cable, Europe Iron [illegible] Newton's P[illegible] various descriptions, A[illegible] Horn [illegible] 8 M[illegible] Barom[illegible] with Glass Tubes, Ship [illegible] Azimuth [illegible] and Compasses, Measuring Chains, [illegible] Hygrometer, Gauld's Patent Brass Lever [illegible] Sympiesometer, Theodolite and Stand, &c.

N. B.—ROPES, [illegible], and CABLES will be sold TO-DAY.

NAUTICAL and SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS will be sold TO-MORROW, FRIDAY.

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION ON MATHERAN HILL.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 P. M., at their Rooms, the Bungalow, together with the furniture, belonging to Messrs. LAWRENCE & Co. The same stands on 3 Acres and 26 Goontas of Ground, the annual rent of which is Rs. 18-4.

A Sketch of the above and a list of the Furniture can be seen on application to the auctioneers on and after this day.

A Galvanized Iron Roof, ready to put on, can be had at a valuation.

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 8th September 1864.

FOR SALE.

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14th. Medical referees are r[illegible] the S[illegible] by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on [illegible] proposal for [illegible]surance not *under Co.'s Rs.* 2,500; but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.

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